

# SEYMORE DAILY REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME XXIX NO. 130

SEYMORE, INDIANA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1910.

PRICE TWO CENTS

ISGRIGG & SON

Awarded Contract For Erecting New High School Building.

The contract for the general construction work on the new high school building has been awarded to Isgrigg & Son, contractors of Greensburg. The board of school trustees decided to give the contract to that firm about 12:30 o'clock this afternoon. The bids for the work were opened Tuesday afternoon, but the total estimates for the building, plumbing and wiring, as submitted by the lowest bidders amounted to about \$60,000, which was about \$4,000 above the appropriation which could be made for the erection of the building. It was necessary, therefore, to make certain changes to bring the total within the amount available by the school board.

The bids for the general construction as submitted on the original plan, were as follows:

Dunlap & Co. \$56,482  
M. M. Shipp 52,289  
Isgrigg & Son 49,567

As the bid of Isgrigg & Son was over \$2,500 less than the next highest competitor, the board decided to accept the bid and make such changes as would reduce the work of construction. It was agreed to leave the gymnasium unfinished, as this can be completed at any time. The construction of the partitions between several of the rooms was changed and the cost of the interior finish in several places was reduced. The final contract price of the successful bidder was \$45,869.

The contract for the wiring, plumbing and heating was awarded to W. A. Watson, of Greensburg, his bid being \$8,791, making the contract price for the entire building \$54,660.

The contractors who will erect the building are well known here. They built the Masonic temple and the Greenmann furniture factory here and have erected a number of other buildings in southern Indiana. They are now giving their attention to the construction of school buildings and during the past year have completed several of the finest school buildings erected in the state.

They will begin to tear down the present building Monday and will go at work immediately upon the new building. According to the contract, the building must be finished before November 10. The contract provides that the builders will pay liquidated damages of \$12.50 for each day after that time until the building is completed.

The fixtures and heating plant of the old building have been retained by the board, and will be stored until sold or used. Part of the heating plant will be sold to the firm securing the contract for installing the plumbing and heating plant.

## O. O. O.

All members are requested to be present Wednesday night. Business of importance. George Schwab, Pres. m11d Ed Kidd, Sec'y.

No lottery in this. Everybody is a winner, at C. R. Hoffmann's Cash House. Call in and have it explained. Every inquirer is entitled to a \$1.00 coupon gratis.

Frank R. Boyd, J. R. Dunlap and J. E. Kerr were here from Columbus Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Dunlap is among those who are submitting bids on the contract for constructing a new high school building.

Save your Star bread labels Redeemable at any grocery.

**House Cleaning**

Brighten Your Furniture With Stay Bright Polish 25c and 50c per bottle.

For Floor and All Interior Work use No Fault Varnish

A Brush Free with Every Quat or More

PHONE YOUR WANTS Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co. Registered Pharmacists Phone No. 033

## NEWSY PARAGRAFS.

Mrs. J. P. Grime is reported ill today at her home on West Second street.

Miss Anna Day, an employee at the woolen mills, had her finger mashed Tuesday and will be laid off for a few days.

Mrs. James Gabriel came over from North Vernon this morning. They are making arrangements to remove to Seymour again in the near future.

Estel Hancock and other members of the orchestra, went to Scottsburg last night to furnish music for the commencement exercises.

Mrs. Abe Freeman, of Surprise, who has been in failing health for some time, is quite poorly. She is suffering from heart trouble and a complication of diseases.

If you have a desirable piece of property to rent that is located in a good residence district and not too far out, insert an ad in The Republican for such houses are in demand.

Several of the preliminary games in the gold tournament at the County Club have been played this week, and the winners are practicing for the next series. All the games of the first series must be played before Saturday evening.

Oscar Aufderheide, a passenger brakeman on the B. & O. S-W., was brought to the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Aufderheide, of East Second street, yesterday with a badly sprained ankle. He will be layed up again for some time.

## ROYALTY'S REUNION

Which, After All, Will Be Pretty Much a Mere Family Party.

London, May 11.—It is known that seven kings besides George V. will attend the funeral of Edward VII. They are: The kaiser, Emperor William of Germany and king of Prussia; Frederick VIII., of Denmark; King Haakon VII., of Norway; King Alfonso XIII., of Spain; King Manuel II. of Portugal; King Albert of Belgium; King George I., of Greece.

Frederick of Denmark was King Edward's brother-in-law. The kaiser is the late king's nephew, his mother having been a sister of his majesty. The king of Norway is a son of a brother of the queen mother Alexandra. King Alfonso of Spain is married to a daughter of Princess Beatrice, sister to the late king. King George of Greece is a brother to Queen Alexandra. King Albert of Belgium is a nephew of the late Leopold II., who was an uncle of Victoria, King Edward's mother.

Other mourners will be the queen of Norway, daughter of the late King Edward; the Archduke Ferdinand, representing the emperor of Austria; the dowager empress Marie Feodorovna, sister of Queen Alexandra; the Grand Duke Michael, representing the czar, and the Duke of the Aosta, who will represent the king of Italy.

## Not at All Serious.

Washington, May 11.—The cold which began to bother President Taft just about the time he finished his last trip to the west is a little worse today and the president is noticeably hoarse. The cold is not at all serious.

## Cuban Drouth Relieved.

Havana, May 11.—Copious rains have broken the unprecedented drouth which has prevailed for the last seven months in Cuba. The people were on the verge of starvation.

Trainmaster D. C. Ward, of the I. & L. Traction Company, was here from Scottsburg this morning on business.

**Bread Tags**  
Have Run Out

BRING THEM TO US AT ONCE

100 Tags Any 25c Article in Store

The Fair Store

## OPEN SHOP POLICY

To Be Maintained on B. & O S-W. According to Announcement

At a conference Tuesday between G. L. Potter, of the B. & O. and the representatives of the Machinists' Union the members of which employed on the B. & O. S-W. are out on a strike, it was announced that hereafter that company would conduct an open shop. The meeting was held to come to some agreement, if possible, concerning the strike which has been in progress for several days among some of the machinists. The strike was not the result of any complaint or grievance which the men on this division had, but was a sympathetic strike to assist the machinists in the B. & O. division to secure the demands they made. But few of the machinists were in favor of the strike, and the majority did not acknowledge the order when it was issued.

Mr. Potter, of the B. & O. attended the conference for the purpose of settling the dispute as it affected the workmen in this division.

The conference did not result in a settlement of the trouble, though Mr. Potter submitted a proposition which was taken under consideration by the representatives of the strikers. This was practically the same as was made to the B. & O. machinists, and which they rejected and resulted in the continuation of the strike and the declaration of the open-shop policy by the managers. Mr. Potter agreed to allow all former shop employees to return to work as individuals, restoring them to their former standing in the benefit association and giving them the preference as against any other applicants for employment. He reserved the right to retain the men who had been given employment since the beginning of the strike and announced that the open-shop policy should be maintained.

## CAUSES SICKNESS.

Good Health Impossible with a Disordered Stomach.

There is nothing that will create sickness or cause more trouble than a disordered stomach, and many people daily contract serious maladies simply through disregard or abuse of the stomach.

We urge every one suffering from any stomach derangement, indigestion or dyspepsia, whether acute or chronic, to try Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets, with the distinct understanding that we will refund their money without question or formality, if after reasonable use of this medicine they are not satisfied with the results. We recommend them to our customers every day, and have yet to hear of any one who has not been benefited by them. Three sizes, 25c, 50c and \$1.00 a box. Sold in Seymour only at our store,—The Rexall Store. The Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

## FUNERALS.

The remains of Mrs. Ben Hodapp arrived here from Indianapolis Tuesday evening on the last through car, instead of coming on the Pennsylvania line in the afternoon, as was expected. They were taken to the home of her sister, Mrs. Charles Horning, on South Poplar street, shortly before midnight and the funeral will occur at the St. Ambrose Catholic church tomorrow morning at nine o'clock, as was announced.

Don't pay for somebody else's good luck. Trade at C. R. Hoffmann's Cash House and be the lucky one. mwf-d&w

**DREAMLAND TONIGHT**

"Adventures of the Girl Spy"

Illustrated Song  
"Where the Shading Maples Grow"  
By Miss Lois Reynolds.

Nice Ripe Pineapples

10c Each

MAYES CASH GROCERY

Phone 658. All goods delivered.

## \$630 IN GOLD.

Found Near the Home of the Late Braxton Foist.

Since the death of Braxton Foist, who died suddenly Friday evening at this home in Redding township, \$630 in gold has been found in a shed adjoining his house, where it had been concealed for several months. Mr. Foist had told no one, except his wife, that the money had been placed there, and although his relatives knew that he had some money, they thought that it was kept in the bank. Mr. Foist, it is said, was keeping the money and expected in a short time to present each of his seven children with \$100 in gold.

It is believed that a large part of his money was concealed in the shed when Mr. Foist was robbed, about a year ago, of \$400. At that time a young man had seen him handling the money and at an opportune time took the money from his pocket. The man was arrested and given a suspended sentence, the stolen money having been made good by his relatives.

The money which was recently found has been placed in a local bank, where it will be kept until the estate is finally settled. Mr. Foist owned about 275 acres of land, some of which is valued at more than \$100.

## MINNIE HEINZ CHOSEN.

Will Represent Seymour High School in Declamation Contest.

Minnie Heinz was given first place by the judges of the declamation contest Tuesday evening, and will represent the Seymour High School in the contest of the Southeastern Indiana High School Association at North Vernon Friday.

Miss Heinz gave her declamation in a very pleasing manner and will be able to successfully compete with the contestants of North Vernon.

There were five contestants and all the declamations were given in a very commendable manner. It is evident that those who spoke possess much ability and will make a strong showing in future contests.

Fred Bacon, the representative in the oratorical contest, delivered his oration with much force, and will be a strong contestant in the association contest. His subject was "Tusitala."

A number of teachers and students will attend the association meeting Friday, in which five other schools will be represented. The local school will not enter any of the athletic contests on account of the early closing of the term.

## Natural Results of Old Age.

With old age come feebleness and loss of power. The organs act more slowly and less effectively than in youth. It is hard to get sufficient nourishment from the food to keep strong because the digestion is weak. We want to say to every aged person in this vicinity if they only knew how our cod liver and medicine, Vinol, strengthens the organs of digestion and creates strength we would not be able to get it fast enough to supply the demand. Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

## State Delegate.

Mrs. James H. Carter went to Cincinnati this morning to attend the Tenth Biennial Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Carter is one of the eight delegates from Indiana. Mrs. Lynn Faulkner, an alternate, will go to Cincinnati in the morning to attend the meeting. The Federation will be in session for eight days.

**TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.**  
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Dishes and nice Silver Tawleware given away absolutely free at C. R. Hoffmann's. mwf-d&w

**For Sale**

7 Room House  
On Indianapolis Avenue

Will net eight per cent.  
on investment

Price \$1400

**FRED EVERBACK**  
AGENCY COMPANY

Office over Milhouse Drug Store  
PHONE 316

Phone 658. All goods delivered.



## MEETING OF MEDICAL MEN.

Several Local Physicians on Program of Sixth Annual District Meeting.

The sixth annual meeting and banquet of the Fourth Indiana Councillor District Medical Association will be held at Lawrenceburg, Friday, May 27. The committee in charge of the meeting has arranged to hold the scientific session on board the steamer "Kentucky." The social session and banquet will be held in the evening at the Liedertafel hotel at Lawrenceburg.

On the program are a number of Seymour physicians. Dr. J. K. Ritter will give a paper upon the subject, "General Consideration of Diseases of the Nervous System." Among the other physicians who have been invited to take part in the discussions are, Drs. M. F. Gerrish, L. B. Hill, J. M. Shields, A. G. Osterman, J. H. Carter and G. G. Graessle.

## NEW EXCHANGE BOARD.

Direct Service Inaugurated Between Seymour and Dudleytown.

The new telephone exchange at Dudleytown has been opened. About twenty years of age and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Omri Wascom, of Brownstown. Mrs. Wascom has been in a serious condition since she heard of the accident, and is also under the care of a physician.

## THROWN BY WILD PONY.

Roscoe Wascom, of Brownstown, Seriously Injured in Accident.

Roscoe Wascom, of Brownstown, was thrown by a young horse, which he was trying to break to ride, Tuesday morning, about eleven o'clock, and was seriously injured. He had started out on the Vallonia road and was near the old brick yards, when the pony became stubborn, threw him and stepped on his neck. A deep gash was cut in his throat and he was soon picked up by some men who happened to be not far away. He was taken to Dr. Heller's office at Brownstown in a semi-conscious condition, but afterwards regained consciousness. He was worse again in the evening and was speechless for some time. He was reported better today, and with good chances for recovery, though his condition is considered serious and will be for three or four days.

Several stitches were required in dressing the wound in his throat, which came near being fatal. He is about twenty years of age and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Omri Wascom, of Brownstown. Mrs. Wascom has been in a serious condition since she heard of the accident, and is also under the care of a physician.

## How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

## GO TO LOUISVILLE FOR

**Ringling Bros. Circus**

Saturday, May 14th

Excursion Rates

VIA

Indianapolis and Louisville Traction Co.

Tickets Good Returning on Any Car

## RUSTIC

"Their Sea Voyage"  
(Essanay's Funny Comedy)

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# SEYMORE DAILY REPUBLICAN, SEYMORE, INDIANA.

## THE REPUBLICAN

JAY C. SMITH & Editors and Publishers  
EDW. A. REMY

SEYMORE, - - - INDIANA.

### INDUSTRIAL WORLD.

The Iron Age gives this view of the iron and steel situation: "The improvement in the iron trade, of which more has been heard in the past week, is still largely a sentimental one. Some of it is due no doubt to the coming on of the active outdoor season; but there is also the wearing off of the scare that has been so largely in control since the opening of the year. It cannot be said that the large steel interests are now booking more new business than was being taken a fortnight ago, but they see more in prospect. There has been some buying of pig iron, for the most part, by large consumers, and the business has been of the sort that brings prices to new levels. Rail orders include 10,000 tons of Bessemer rails for an Alaska copper district railroad, and 10,000 tons of open-hearth rails were booked at Chicago for eastern shipment. The structural trade continues to show a good aggregate of relatively small orders."

The Iron Trade Review says: "A distinctly better feeling has come with the disappearance of the extreme cold weather, which has been an important factor in decreasing the volume of business in a number of lines, particularly structural material. Opinions differ as to how soon active buying will be resumed, some believing that it will not be until April 1, but the volume of pig iron inquiries now being received indicates that large orders may soon be placed. In the eastern territory the principal buying of pig iron has been by the cast iron pipe interests, which have placed orders for about 25,000 tons, of which about 21,000 tons were southern. In steel making irons the principal transactions have been in Pittsburg, where from 15,000 to 20,000 tons of Bessemer have changed hands, and St. Louis, where 50,000 tons of basic has been purchased."

There has been less activity in fabricated steel—that is, in the placing of new orders—but the total for February has been about 75,000 tons, while specifications have exceeded this amount, aggregating about 80,000 to 90,000 tons, many working orders being received on suspended contracts.

Several of the railroads that have recently placed order for heavy section rails are now in the market for track supplies, including bolts, spikes and angle bars.

The Pennsylvania Railroad company has ordered 100 locomotives from the American Locomotive company, and other roads are negotiating for 200 engines.

Work has been begun at Kansas City, Mo., on the plant of the American Radiator company, which will cover a sixteen-acre tract in the eastern part of the city. The plant is to cost \$1,000,000 and will employ 2000 men. The construction contract has been awarded to the Lackawanna Steel company. The plant will supply the trade in the west and southwest.

The output of rails in 1909 was surprisingly large, the production of all kinds and weights, according to the American Iron & Steel Association, having been 3,062,582 tons, of which 1,806,621 were Bessemer and 1,257,961 were open hearth. The increase over the output in 1908 was 59.3-10 per cent. The maximum production of all kinds of rails was in 1906, when 3,977,887 tons were rolled.

The most important new feature in the iron and steel trade is the larger amount of new business coming either directly or indirectly from the railroads. Orders for steel plates and shapes have been placed during the month aggregating nearly 150,000 tons by car shops alone, and some of the railroads have recently ordered larger tonnages of steel for construction of new cars at their own shops.

A review of the month's transactions makes it evident that February contracts have been above the average, in number and tonnage, of those placed in corresponding periods in recent years, being exceeded only by the orders placed in February, 1907. Last week railroads placed orders for 5639 cars, bringing up the total for the month to 14,894. Orders for locomotives were small, being only 35, but the total for the month—320—was satisfactory. Contracts for rails last week, including export orders, aggregated \$5,000 tons, making the tonnage for the month about 225,000 tons, not including the 60,000 tons for the Southern railway, which contract has been virtually placed.

A Pittsburgh dispatch states that very few furnaces are going out of blast, and now and then a new furnace is added to the list of producers. As to the steel works furnaces, the production is used up by the steel mills as fast as it is available, so that there is no accumulation of production there and so far as the valleys are concerned it appears that there is so far little if any accumulation of stock at the merchant furnaces, many of which are somewhat behind in the matter of making deliveries on their contracts.

The use of the plate by the manufacturing trade has increased, and specifications are now coming in heavy enough to keep the mills all busily engaged. The independent companies claim that they have enough business to keep them operating steadily until after the close of the first six months, and the American Sheet and Tin Plate company continues to operate heavily.

The makers of shafting are experiencing a boom in an abnormal demand from the automobile manufacturers, and are getting further and further behind in deliveries.

### Superstitious Japanese.

"Superstition still prevails to a considerable extent among the upper classes," says the Japan mail. "During the Russo-Japanese war many high-rank officers had Kannon (the Goddess of Mercy) images concealed in their breasts. Admiral Togo was one of these. Gen. Kondama worshipped every morning. Baron Iwassaki has in his house a shrine erected in honor of Inari Sama, which is known among his household as 'Gobyo.' And among the followers of the Aumabara priests (yoso) there may be named Marquis Iwakura, Count Hayashi, Maj.-Gen. Nagako and a number of wealthy businessmen. That there should be so much superstition in the minds of our upper classes is a subject for deep regret."

### Gems of Royalty.

Queen Alexandra said the other day in the presence of many friends that all her jewels her favorites are the emeralds she wears on state and other great

occasions. She considers emeralds far more beautiful than diamonds or any other stones and has always been greatly interested in the collection possessed by the Marchioness of Londonderry, whose emeralds are said to be the finest ever got together by any individual. Next to emeralds Queen Alexandra prefers diamonds, and following these in her favor come white and pink pearls and then rubies.

The Princess of Wales and the Princess Royal place rubies first and both possess very fine chains of these gems as well as earrings and tiaras of rubies and diamonds. Princess Victoria, on the other hand, prefers diamonds and has some very handsome ornaments set with these stones. Princess Patricia is almost alone among the royal ladies in confessing to a preference for turquoises and pearls.

### TO BUILD AT BEVERLY.

Mrs. Levi Z. Leiter Plans a Mansion to Cost Nearly a Million.

Records will go by the board when the contractors start the work on the magnificent summer residence planned for Mrs. Levi Z. Leiter, which is to make the Haven estate one of the show places of the North shore. Up to last summer Mrs. Leiter knew little of Beverly. She came here last season, summered at the Pickman cottage at the Cove, fell a victim to the allurements of the Beverly shore, and pronounced Beverly the most delightful place she had ever spent a season in. So much did Mrs. Leiter become enamored of Beverly that she decided to purchase a place, and after much hunting finally selected a portion of the Haven estate at the farms, where she is said to have paid at the rate of \$50,000 an acre for three acres of land which commands a beautiful view of the sea. Then Mrs. Leiter decided to build. She had been friendly with the Tafts during their stay at Beverly, and had entertained the younger people. She had plans for a house after the old English style, which, it is said, will eclipse even Eagle Rock, the mansion of Henry Clay Frick at Prides Crossing. After she had looked over the plans Mrs. Leiter went abroad for a visit with her daughter, the Countess of Suffolk, in her Scotland home. "I want to occupy the house by the 1st of August," Mrs. Leiter told her architects. "We'll do our best," they replied, and now it is up to them to "make good." The estimates of the cost of the Leiter mansion have varied all the way from \$500,000, to \$1,000,000, and to build and furnish such a palace in six months is a task for giants. It will mean the employment for hundreds, all the way from excavators to the highest priced decorators—Beverly Dispatch to New York American.

### TO CURE MALARIA.

Army Medical Officers in Panama Make War on Mosquito.

Malaria may be stamped out of the Panama canal zone by the American army medical authorities on duty there by the same methods substantially by which yellow fever has been banished from the zone.

The work of abolishing malaria is going ahead steadily, and should it prove successful it will revolutionize the work of digging the canal. That is to say, if the thousands of men engaged in construction of the great waterway were relieved from the ravages of malaria and the effective strength of the force thus increased, the task of completing the canal would be made much simpler and easier.

The effort to cope with malaria consists in the destruction of the mosquito, of the variety known as the anophelis, which carries the malaria germ.

Should the canal zone be freed from the curse of malaria, there is no doubt the sequel would be that efforts would be undertaken seriously in this country to rid some of the malaria-stricken regions of the United States of the disease.

The reports of the Isthmian canal commission show that wonderful success has been achieved on the canal zone in combating yellow fever. Since 1905, yellow fever has been banished from the canal zone. Lately, a single case has appeared there, but thus far there has been no infection from it.

### NOTED CELLIST INSANE.

Borodkin's Beloved Instrument Pawned for Food and Medicine.

A tragedy of the orchestra is being written these days in the flat of Jacob Borodkin, a Russian cellist of note, at 49 East One Hundred and Second street.

The mind of the master of the bow went to pieces two months ago, and his wife has dealt out the savings of four years for specialists and a private room in a sanitarium. Recently the bank account was emptied and Borodkin became a patient of the city on Ward's Island. The wife had fought to the last dollar to keep him from the public hospital for the insane. The fact that Mrs. Borodkin had to sacrifice the music master's prized cello to the pawnbroker shows the straits in which the family finds itself.

She left him for a minute and when she returned with a hat on each hand, she was clothed in professionalism as in a garment.

"No, I don't," Miss Marston assured him, "so it's no good your asking 'Til trouble you to mind your own affairs. What you came for is a hat, and that's all you'll get."

She left him for a minute and when she returned with a hat on each hand, she was clothed in professionalism as in a garment.

This is one of the latest Paris models," she explained, fluently, "and only came in this morning. If madam is fair this particular shade of blue will be found most becoming. And the shape is quite one of the smartest of the season's."

"Isn't there rather a lot of it?" he suggested, deprecatingly.

"Oh! I see," she said. "Stupid of me, wasn't it? So you've got another young lady already, though it's only a fortnight since we—" She checked herself. "But perhaps I'm wrong to blame you," she allowed, generously. "We've no right to expect others to be more constant than we are ourselves, have we? And no doubt you've heard—" She broke off in confusion.

"You don't mean to say—" he began.

"No, I don't," Miss Marston assured him, "so it's no good your asking 'Til trouble you to mind your own affairs. What you came for is a hat, and that's all you'll get."

She left him for a minute and when she returned with a hat on each hand, she was clothed in professionalism as in a garment.

"Oh, I assure you this is quite one of our smaller models," Miss Marston said. "This, for instance"—she presented the other hat, an enormous erection of greens and golds—"is far larger as you see, and many of our customers are asking for them larger still."

"I see," said the young man, uncomfortably. "It's—it's very difficult to know what a lady would like. I hardly know."

He broke off helplessly.

"If madam were not satisfied," Miss Marston said, icily, "we would change it for her if she returned it within three days."

"I see," he said again, and moved uneasily. "Would you mind trying them on?" he suggested.

She poised first one and then the other on her elaborately dressed hair and turned round slowly with the complete indifference of a dummy in a hairdresser's window.

The young man's perplexity seemed undiminished.

"You might recommend one," he urged.

Miss Marston took her revenge.

Obviously he could have no idea of the price of these hats. Both were beyond his means. But she would be on the safe side. The blue was the more expensive.

"Possibly," she said, "the blue is more likely, on the whole, to be becoming."

He nodded.

"I'll take the blue. How much?"

"Thirty-nine and six," said Miss Marston, easily, "and a shilling extra if a bandage is desired."

She smiled a little, awaiting his discomfiture.

The young man produced two sovereigns and balanced them in his hand.

"Would you recommend a—a bandage?" he asked, doubtfully.

Miss Marston controlled her voice with an effort.

"They are not being worn," she said, mechanically, and bent her head over the bill.

Thirty-nine and six! He could pay that without turning a hair—for her.

Whereas, on her birthday, three weeks ago, he had asked her if she would mind waiting till the beginning of the month for a theater, as he couldn't afford upper circle seats sooner. Thirty-nine and six! Thirty-nine and six!

The bill was made out.

"What address, please? she asked, her pencil poised expectantly.

The young man did not answer. A thought struck her like a blow. She looked up, crimsoned.

"If you're afraid I'm the sort of girl who would go and make mischief between you—" she dashed wittily.

The young man was looking at her with an expression that hardly seemed to man that.

"Address?" he asked, and ventured to come a step nearer. "Milly, dear, you haven't moved, have you?"

The girl's pencil slipped to the floor. He picked it up.

"I don't understand," she faltered.

"Dixon got the sack last week," he

### Variety.

You can take your choice of weather. You may have it cold or warm; You may take it all together; From a sunstroke to a storm. The frost, the blizzard, The birds begin to sputter. The robin gently calling— And the snowbird hops about.

There's freezing for a minute, And there's thawing for an hour; There's a dash of thunder in it, Like a sickly April shower. So swift you cannot time it, Each mood will slip away; You can have all kinds of climate In one eventful day!

—Washington Star.

### THE PURCHASE.

The young man, ill at ease and extremely conscious of his boots, followed in the wake of the bland and miraculously tailored shopwalker.

"Miss Pickering!" called that gentleman, halting on the borders of his domain with a suddenness that all but brought the young man's boot down on his patient leather heels.

A lady, Juno-like and watchfully smiling, had swung, rather than walked, into their line of vision.

"What can we do for you?" she asked encouragingly.

"Oh, I just wanted a hat," he said, apologetically. "That is—I mean a lady's hat," he added, reddening.

"Certainly; I quite understand. This way, if you please." Miss Pickering, steadily as if in full sail, gilded towards an archway.

"Miss Marston?" she called mellifluously.

—Reynold's Newspaper.

whispered. "It was a big rise for me. I planned to send you this, and call you this evening, just to see if you'd let bygones be bygones—". He searched for her hand under the cover of her book.

"Oh," said Miss Marston, and the young man seemed satisfied. "It wasn't true," she added in a moment. "what I said about there—being someone else, Charlie. I—I've been miserable."

"Darling!" he said. "I say, Milly, about that theater. Could you meet me tonight at—"

"Miss Marston?"

It was the voice of Miss Pickering from the distant archway.

"Blow!" said the young man.

But Miss Marston was equal to the occasion. She looked up with composure.

"Serving!" she called mellifluously.

—Reynold's Newspaper.

—Mexican Natives Make of It a Remedy Against the Fly Plague.

It is perhaps difficult to account for the fact that certain very harmless fellow creatures of ours are almost invariably looked upon with repulsion if not with absolute horror. The number of individuals who care to have snakes as pets is comparatively few, and those who are interested in spiders must form even a smaller class.

Sentiment is occasionally powerful enough to overcome antipathy that is not entirely harmless. There are parts of Britain in which even a member of the so-called weaker sex will view with equanimity a red spider running over her sleeve, whereas she would tremorlessly under foot the common or garden variety.

The utility of the spider, the fact that it has a part to play in the economy of nature, is very slowly being recognized in this country, but there are regions of the world where sentiment has given way to reason and the spider is a precursor of wealth.

The chemises and nightgowns of these sets, which are cut straight, without shoulder or armhole, have an inserted square under the arm to give necessary play to that member, and the fulness is shirred into a round neck and confined about the waist with a narrow band of the colored linen that trims all the edges and binds the hem. The sleeves of these nightgowns, which are full length, are caught at the wrist with another band and end in a long extended point over the hand. The drawers are cut in knickerbocker shape, mounted on a shallow belt and tied about the waist with colored tapes, run through casings.

No French lingerie set is complete nowadays without the nightcap, which is made in a variety of ways. One shown has two sets of strings, the back ones either being tied at the neck or brought around bandana fashion and tied in a knot on top of the hair in front. Other models are like the little skullcaps, such as Juliet and Mary Queen of Scots wore, and some look like the dusting caps of English "slaves."

# SEYMORE DAILY REPUBLICAN, SEYMORE, INDIANA.

## THE LOGS OF BRUSSELS.

### BELIED UPON TO STAND BETWEEN THEIR MASTERS AND DANGER.

In Brussels, not long ago, a very interesting congress took place in connection with the competitions for dogs trained for the defense of their master and his property and for police dogs.

The program under discussion was divided into two sections, that for dogs privately trained for the defense of their master and his property, and that for police dogs. In the former section dogs of all kinds are used and the matter of training is individual and according to the owner's personal idea. Belgium has an unenviable notoriety in the matter of crime (probably due to its lax punishments), and a solitary pedestrian in a lonely, unfrequented neighborhood has often a poor chance even in daylight unless armed.

At night even the outskirts of the towns and villages are unsafe, and this is why so many men whose occupations oblige them to face the risk of attack train their dogs to defend them. This idea has enormously developed of late years in Belgium, and competitive trials are now numerous, which with their good prizes and the high sums for which trained dogs are often sold greatly encourage the breaking in of suitable dogs.

Many men in Brussels keep a dog solely as a defense for going to and from work, and on any large vacant space of ground one is sure to find some man training his dog with this purpose in view.

Certain lessons must be learned for their own safety by the dogs used solely for defense and police dogs, of whom is required a more subtle intelligence. For instance, they must refuse to accept food from any one, although their master may not be present to restrain them.

Another item settled on the program was the height of the jumps required of the dogs. Both defense and police dogs must be able to jump a fence boarding at least seven feet high, with a maximum ordinarily of eight feet, though some dogs can jump nearly ten feet. With a ditch of over seven feet to take first the hedge must be at least three feet high, and the animals, which jump at the word of command, must come back over the obstacle the instant they are called.

The dog's capability of guarding his master's property is always tested by means of an individual dressed like an "apache," the point to be aimed at being that the dog will only attack him when he actually touches the property.

## THE MOTHER OF HEROISM.

### IS CIVILIZATION, NOT BARBARISM, SAYS MR. CARNEGIE, APOSTLE OF PEACE.

"We still hear war extolled at times as the mother of valor and the prime agency in the world's advancement," writes Andrew Carnegie. "By it, we are told, civilization has spread and nations have been created, slavery abolished, the American Union preserved. It is even held that without war human progress would have been impossible."

"The answer: Men were first savages who preyed upon each other like wild beasts, and so they developed a physical courage which they shared with the brutes. Moral courage was unknown. War was almost their sole occupation. Peace existed only for short periods that tribes might regain strength to resume the sacred duty of killing each other."

"Civilization has advanced just as war has receded, until in our day peace has become the rule and war the exception."

"Arbitration of international disputes grows more and more in favor. Successive generations of men now live and die without seeing war; and instead of the army and navy furnishing the only careers worthy of gentlemen, it is with difficulty that civilized nations can to-day obtain a sufficient supply of either officers or men."

"In the past man's only method for removing obstacles and attaining desired ends was to use brute courage. The advance of civilization has developed moral courage. We use more benevolent means than men did of old. Britain in the 18th century used force to prevent American independence. In more recent times she graciously grants Canada the rights denied America; and, instead of coercing the Dutch in South Africa, wins them by granting self-government."

"The greatest force is no longer that of brutal war but the supreme force of gentleness and generosity. The true heroism inspired by moral courage prompts firemen, policemen, sailors, miners and others to volunteer and risk their lives to save the lives of their fellowmen. Such heroism is now of everyday occurrence."

"The pen is rapidly superseding the sword. Arbitration is banishing war. More than 500 international disputes have already been peacefully settled. Civilization, not barbarism, is the mother of true heroism."

## BE A MAN.

There is something despicable in a strong, healthy young man who is continually whining over his lot in life, excusing indifference and inaction because of hard luck or some cruel fate which has put stumbling-blocks in his way. No matter what your environment, or what you may be called upon to go through, face life like a man, without whining. Turn your face to the sun, your back to the shadows, and look the world in the face without wincing. Make the most of your circumstances. See the boulders in it and not the ugly features. This is the way to improve an unfortunate environment.

Seven out of ten people have a funny walk.

## NOT ALL IN WAR.

### THERE ARE "HORRORS" OF PEACE WHICH NEED THE REFORMER'S ATTENTION.

Under the head, "Horrors Other Than Those of War," the Army and Navy Journal calls attention of the advocates of disarmament to the annual peaceful slaughter by fire and murder and railroad accidents, in mines and factories and tenement houses. The majority of the latter horrors are unnecessary, because preventable. The shocked wavers of the "war is hell" flag, who blindly wade through the horrors of peace, might with advantage to the race, take the criticism of the Journal to heart, says the New York Press.

According to the former authority, during 1907 there were 1,449 persons killed and 5,654 injured by conflagrations. In the cities of the United States there are 4.5 fires to 1,000 population, against 0.8 of one fire in the European cities. Here is a chance to do some good reform work in the anti-war line. Of every 1,000 men employed in our coal mines we kill 3.9, while France is killing 0.9 of one miner, and Great Britain 1.25. Another opportunity to work for the decrease of an unnecessary because preventable "peaceful horror."

In the matter of murders we enjoy a similarly striking pre-eminence. Chicago averages 118 a year, Paris 15, and London 20. Our murderers dispose of about 10,000 persons per annum. Some 200 of these murderers are convicted and punished. In Germany, where standing armes are around under foot everywhere, "95 per cent of the murderers are brought to justice." We enjoy forty-three times as many murders per million of inhabitants as Canada. Still another opportunity appears for a crusade against a peaceful horror—our criminal laws.

The annual railroad and street car slaughter offers an equally attractive field for the man in search of horrors to eliminate. The abolition of preventable disease, which takes toll by the million, where the victims of all the other horrors combined total only thousands in comparison, might, one should imagine, attract the burning zeal of the "horror" remover.

The logic of this sort of argument put forward in support of armes is not impeccable. In fact, the armes rest on quite other support in their justification. Nevertheless, there is much food for thought in the figures set forth above.

## WHEN THE CHERRY BLOOMS.

### EVERYTHING IN JAPAN LEADS UP TO AND DATES FROM THAT TIME.

"Everywhere in Japan the gala season of the year is when the cherry blossoms. Everything leads up to, waits upon and dates from 'the time of the cherry blossom' far more than from the time of the chrysanthemums," writes Eliza Ruhamah Seidmore in the Century. "In that month the whole empire is wreathed in rose color from Kiusiu to the furthest north."

"Every one goes to see the cherry blossoms as a matter of course. No one foregoes a sight of the 'charming sakura' of his neighborhood, and the very poorest will trudge to some famous place to see some historic tree when they cannot pay the low rates at which all railroads run the many special cherry blossom excursion trains."

"Prince Ito took as much pride in the avenue of cherry trees and the perfect specimens of rare trees blooming among the evergreens of his Oiso villa down on 'the broad coast' as in the realization of his greatest dreams of empire. Admiral Togo has planted cherry trees to commemorate his visits here and there, as has Gen. Nogi, and both have written poems to knighthood's flower."

"In the April sunshine, better still by moonlight and best of all by the poet's pale, pure light of dawn, the blooming cherry tree is the most ideally wonderful beautiful tree that nature has to show, and its shortlived glory makes the enjoyment the keener and more poignant."

"Light radiates from it. There is a soft pink electric glare overhead, beneath and all around when one stands under branches laden with masses of flowers even more compact than any green foliage that grows. Wind and rain make havoc with buds and petals and rain is the April rule in Japan."

"With its flowering its mission is accomplished, for the Japanese cherry tree is not cherry tree in our practical, material sense. It does not have to work for a living and produce a crop for the market. When its burst of beauty is over nothing more is expected of it. Its whole strength is well and wisely spent in flowering and it rests in peace until the season rolls around again."

## WEATHER AND ANIMALS.

Of the superstitions connected with weather and animals the following are common: If a cat sneezes it is a sign of rain. The goat utters a peculiar cry before rain. When the fox barks at night there will be a storm. The sandmole makes a mournful noise just before frost. If rats and mice make much noise it indicates rain. If the deer's coat is gray in October a severe winter will follow. If the dog eats grass in the morning it will surely rain before night. The wind will blow from the point the cat faces when she washes her face, and fair weather will follow. It is a sign of rain if the cat washes her head behind the ears. Cats rub against an object before a storm. Sheep are said to ascend hills and scatter before clear weather, but if they beat and seek shelter it will snow.

While we do not amount to much, we have never written a letter with red ink.

## IN CHINESE KITCHENS,

### WHERE IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO TELL MISTRESSES FROM SERVANTS.

The tourist cannot truthfully say he is acquainted with the home life of the Chinese until he penetrates their kitchens, and this privilege is accorded to few foreign men, for the simple reason that the women of the house are usually to be found there.

You would not, however, know if they were mistresses or servants. Rich Chinese are more or less polygamous. The real or number one wife ceases to be ornamental and might sometimes be mistaken for the charwoman. Your host will not enlighten you, naturally. Anyhow, by the etiquette of the language, he would introduce even his best wife in terms of singular depreciation.

Chinese cooking ranges are invariably built in of plastered brick or concrete, and in a large house there may be two or three. What surprises the foreigner is the apparent absence of flues.

Sometimes there is a flue, the chimney going only part way up the wall, but often there is none because the only fuel used is, practically, dry straw or charcoal. Fuel has long been the great domestic problem of China, all wood having been cut off centuries ago and coal mining being undeveloped. Coal imported from abroad has long been in use among foreigners, but Chinese houses had no stoves suitable for its use. American iron ranges are now finding their way in, and coal will be abundant as soon as the railway anatomy is complete.

Another change yet to come is the piping of water throughout central China; there is practically no water supply above the level of the houses. It is all lifted from the rivers and carried into the cities daily by hundreds of coolies, who fill the stone cisterns or earthenware ranges of each house at not exceeding 10 cents a month. There was a tremendous outcry among the river boatmen when steam launches were admitted to inland waters, but the installation of tanks and piping would invite a revolution.

## TIN IS USEFUL.

### HOW GREATLY IT HAS FIGURED AT DIFFERENT EPOCHS.

The tin can and the tin dinner pail are characteristic of the times. They bear out the contention that for some reason tin during the days of its high popularity is always a tell-tale in its use of the tenor of the period. The Greeks used tin with copper and made bronze. They used it for ornaments and dishes. That was the day of simple and lasting things in art and other matters.

The Romans put a different amount of tin into copper and tempered the bronze that resulted. They used it for swords. Those were the days of brawn and blood. In the 13th and 14th centuries tin again came into general use. It had been overlooked for many years. Tin and copper in the right proportion make bell metal. Those were the days of the rich churches, the fine cathedrals, of Gothic art and architecture; when life was hard and devotion was the trend of the times, tin played an important part.

The next unusual demand for tin was in the 18th century. That was the time when humanity began to take out patents on death, the era when mechanical warfare first began to be waged. They wanted tin to alloy with the brass in the field guns. Tin then took to itself a new popularity in howitzer, mortar and siege guns. Before that, in America, what tin was used was mixed with lead and made into colonial pewter. Those were the times of the nation's simplicity. Now we find tin in name and substance playing an active part in American life. And modern times stand more than anything else for industrial development and an attempt to solve economic riddles. The tin cans is present in both these activities.

**ELECTRIC BRIEFS.**

It is estimated that the new pay-as-you-enter street cars have lessened the number of accidents in getting on and off the cars by half.

Metal filament incandescent lamps are now being used on ships and railroad cars.

In localities where water power is plentiful and the cost of coal high there is no question but what it is more economical to do all the heating and cooking in the home by electricity.

After a most careful record kept by a Chicago company it was shown that the electric vehicle was considerably cheaper to operate than the horse drawn delivery wagons and trucks. When it is remembered that the electric vehicle makes a better appearance, travels faster and can be handled quicker and easier there is no question but what it will ultimately displace the horse.

A wireless telegraph instrument is used in Spain to detect the approach of thunder storms.

Half a million telegraph messages were sent from the Waldorf-Astoria hotel in New York last year.

By the aid of wireless telegraphy the sinking steamship Kentucky called a sister ship sixty-five miles away and secured assistance.

## MODESTY.

"So you put some of that famous poet's lines into your play verbatim?" said the manager.

"Yes," answered the playwright. "Don't you think that showed a good deal of nerve?"

"Not at all. It was modesty. After reading the famous poet's lines I really did not feel competent to improve on them."—Washington Star.

## MUSCULAR RHEUMATISM.

### SOMETHING ABOUT ITS SYMPTOMS AND HOW IT SHOULD BE TREATED.

Many physicians think that the soreness and aching in the muscles which are usually called muscular rheumatism are really not rheumatism at all, but neuralgia. It belongs to the group of diseases called rheumatic, for it occurs frequently in persons who have other rheumatic or gouty troubles, or in whose family these affections prevail; and it is excited by the same things—exposure to cold and damp, for example, over-fatigue, indiscretion in eating or drinking—that are believed to bring on an attack of rheumatism in the joints.

Any or all of the muscles may be the heat of neuralgia, but those most commonly affected are the muscles of the neck, of the shoulder, and of the loins. In children it often takes the form of stiff neck, while in persons of middle life the muscles of the loins are not infrequently attacked, constituting what is known and dreaded by those who have frequent attacks of lumbago. When the chest muscles are affected—or the sufferer has a stitch in the side—the pain may be so acute as to simulate pneumonia or pleurisy.

The chief symptom of muscular rheumatism is pain in the muscles affected, not usually very severe when the parts are at rest, but sometimes excruciating on attempted motion. A light touch may be painful, while deep and firm pressure gives relief. The acute attack usually begins suddenly, and the pain attains its full severity, and the pain growing less in the course of two or three days or a week. In the chronic form there is nearly always some soreness and aching in the affected muscles—worse in raw, damp weather.

The internal treatment is the same as for rheumatism of the joints.

The pain may be relieved by dry heat—the old-fashioned treatment for lumbago by ironing the back is good, although a hot-water bag or a hot brick will do just as well, without the disturbance that the movement of the iron causes. Perfect rest is essential.

## NOT A MATTER OF RELIGION.

### WEARING OF VEILS BY TURKISH WOMEN SURVIVAL OF OLD FASHION.

Somehow or other, the opinion has always prevailed that Turkish women wear veils because of their religion. The fact is religion has nothing to do with it. This is how a writer in the Metropolitan explains the custom:

"When the Turks still lived in Tartary, before the time of Mohammed, it was the habit of the men to steal such women for wives as attracted them."

"This led to so much fighting that about the second century after Christ the Turks came together and decided that henceforth the women should go veiled, and should not meet men but dwell in harems as soon as they arrived at womanhood."

"The first twelve or thirteen years of a Turkish girl's life is not different from that of any other girl. She plays with children of both sexes, Turks and Europeans. The instant, however, that she becomes a woman and takes tchir-chaf—the loose outer garment which conceals the figure—her companionship with boys ends.

"She no longer accompanies her father or visits that part of the house, called selamlik, where the men are. She lives in the part of the house called haremlik, and begins her education as a woman. She learns what is expected of her as sister, daughter, wife and mother. She is not deprived of her European friends nor of the chance of making new ones. She is permitted to study and to go about freely, although always veiled and attended by her old maid.

"Turkish women, even the most enlightened of them, are very superstitious. To praise a baby to its mother is all your life is worth should the baby happen to fall ill afterward. The evil eye is the most common belief, and little children, who maybe dressed in the height of European fashion otherwise, will wear under the brim of their hats a piece of garlic or other potent charm against the evil eye."

## JEALOUS.

"He is home from his trip, isn't he?"

"Yes, and his wife fussed at him for not having written her oftener. He claims to have written her lots of letters she never received."

"What did she say to that?"

"She told him that she had received lots of letters that he never had written and now he has made up his mind not to go away any more."—Houston Post.

## SPLINTERS.

Rowboats—oarsmen.

The bigger the boarding-house the smaller the grub.

All is not gold that is shone at you for the real shine.

It is hard to make both ends meet when the financial end is short.

Mrs. Boyce—George, don't you think this new gown is a perfect dream? Mr. Boyce—it is worse than that; it is a nightmare.

Even when you are on the right track you want to keep your eye on the rails.

Dobbs—Did you put your overcoat in camphor last spring? Dobbs—No, I put it in hock.

A balloon may be all right, but some people can't get used to the way it stops at stations.

Fond Father—What are your prospects, young man? Enamored Youth—My father is a plumber. Fond Father—Take her, my son, and may heaven bless you.

## ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS.

The more you hate a man, the more prosperous he seems to grow.

It seems to use that every day we hear of a new make of automobile.

Telling your troubles is as complete waste of time as a dog barking.

# S.S.S. THE BEST SPRING TONIC

Most persons, even those who are ordinarily strong and healthy, need a tonic and blood purifier in the Spring. Some have no particular ailment, but are weak, debilitated and run-down. Winter life with its decreased amount of outdoor exercise, and the fact that cold weather has kept the pores of the skin closed, prevented the proper amount of waste and refuse matter from being expelled from the system. These impurities entering the circulation have thinned and weakened the blood, and the body therefore does not receive a sufficient amount of blood nourishment. The general bodily weakness, tired feeling, fickle appetite, poor digestion, etc., show how anaemic the blood has become. Frequently skin diseases, pimples, eruptions, etc., break out and this is evidence of the impurity of the circulation. S. S. S. is the best Spring tonic, because it is the greatest of all blood purifiers. It is the only medicine on which you can rely to supply the system with the needed tonic effects and at the same time purify and enrich your blood. The use of S. S. S. at this time may save you from a long spell of sickness, and it will certainly prepare you for the strain of the long, hot Summer. S. S. S. is made entirely from roots, herbs and barks; it is Nature's tonic, pure and healthful. It regulates digestion, tones up the stomach, improves the appetite and promotes strong, vigorous health. This will be your best Spring season if you use S. S. S. for your tonic.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1910

### REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Secretary of State—Otis E. Gulley,  
Danville.

Auditor of State—John E. Reed,  
Muncie.

Treasurer of State—Jonce Monahan,  
Orleans.

Attorney General—Finley P. Mount,  
Crawfordsville.

State Geologist—W. S. Blatchley,  
Terre Haute.

State Statistician—J. L. Peetz, Kokomo.

Judge Supreme Court, Second District—Oscar H. Montgomery, Seymour.

Judge Supreme Court, Third District—Robert M. Miller, Franklin.

Judge Appellate Court, First District—Cassius C. Hadley, Danville; Ward H. Watson, Charlestown.

Judges of the Appellate Court, Second District—Daniel W. Comstock, Richmond; Joseph M. Rabb, Williamsport; Harry B. Tuthill, Michigan City.

The charge of bribery against eight Democratic members of the Indiana Legislature, as made by John W. Kern, is indeed, a serious accusation. It not only charges these members of the Indiana House with being corrupt, but places a taint upon the title of Benjamin F. Shively as United States Senator. The innocent members who were present at that caucus should insist that Kern make the truth known and the eight guilty members published.

## MARKET QUOTATIONS

Prevailing Current Prices For Grain and Livestock.

Indianapolis Grain and Livestock.  
Wheat—Wagon, \$1.08; No. 2 red, \$1.10. Corn—No. 2, 64c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 42½c. Hay—Baled, \$14.50@16.50; timothy, \$13.50@15.00; mixed, \$12.50@13.50. Cattle—\$4.00@7.50. Hogs—\$7.50@9.75. Sheep—\$3.50@5.50. Lambs—\$6.00@9.00. Receipts—3,000 hogs; 1,200 cattle; 450 sheep.

### At Cincinnati.

Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.18. Corn—No. 2, 65½c. Oats—No. 2, 44c. Cattle—Steers, \$5.00@8.55; stockers and feeders, \$3.00@6.70. Hogs—\$5.50@9.65. Sheep—\$5.50@8.30. Lambs—\$8.00@9.25.

### At St. Louis.

Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.22½. Corn—No. 2, 65½c. Oats—No. 2, 42c. Cattle—Steers, \$6.75@8.50. Hogs—\$6.75@9.60. Sheep—\$4.60@8.65. Lambs—\$7.30@10.60.

### At East Buffalo.

Cattle—\$4.25@8.15. Hogs—\$6.00@10.10. Sheep—\$4.00@7.50. Lambs—\$8.00@9.25.

### Wheat at Toledo.

Sept., \$1.03%; July, \$1.05; cash, \$1.15.

### Date of Yarling Trial.

Windfall, Ind., May 9.—The case of the state of Indiana against Henry Yarling, charged with murder in the first degree in the killing of his neighbor, Charles Smith, by shooting last fall, is set for hearing in the Tipton circuit court June 3. The case was tried at the November term of the court and the jury disagreed.

## There is Only One "Bromo Quinine"

That is  
**Laxative Bromo Quinine**

USED THE WORLD OVER TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Always remember the full name. Look for this signature on every box. 25¢.

E. H. Grove

## FIRST THOUGHT GIVEN TO FARM

Court Relieves Farmers From Jury Duty.

## FIELDS REQUIRE ATTENTION

Judge Paulus, at Marion, In Relieving Farmer Veniremen From Jury Duty, Holds That Business of the Court Is of Secondary Importance in Comparison With the Insistent Call of the Fields For Immediate Attention.

Marion, Ind., May 11.—Farming interests are of more consequence in Grant county just now than the business of the circuit court. When the jury was called to consider state cases, Judge H. J. Paulus ascertained that the majority of the eighteen veniremen were farmers and were impatient to be in their fields. Several of the farmers said that it was impossible for them to employ men to take their places, and desired to be excused. Judge Paulus consulted with members of the bar, and it was agreed that all jurors who had urgent need to attend to farm work could be dismissed. But five men in the venire of eighteen remained in the courtroom.

Judge Paulus announced that such cases as demanded immediate trial could be heard by "pick up" juries, but admonished the bailiff to be careful in the selection of jurors. Grant county farmers are busy planting corn, and Judge Paulus and the lawyers at the bar considered that the business of the court could await attention better than the farmers' fields. The fact that Judge Paulus is the owner of nearly 400 acres of fine farm land adjoining Marion on the west is said to have brought forcibly before the court the need of prompt attention to agricultural work at this season of the year.

The business of the court proceeded after the regular veniremen had been dismissed, before a "pick up" jury.

### VINCENNES CAR STRIKE

Strike Situation Remains Unchanged Despite a Meeting of Council.

Vincennes, Ind., May 11.—There has been no change in the streetcar strike situation here and no effort has been made to operate the cars, nor has there been any conference among the city officials and the officials of the company. At the regular meeting of the city council the question was scarcely referred to other than to arrange for a special meeting of the body tomorrow evening. Members of the council expressed themselves after the meeting as believing they could do nothing and seem to be wishing to let Mayor McDowell take care of the situation.

Three members of the Illinois legislature have admitted accepting bribes to vote for Lorimer. He received 108 votes. It required 103 to elect him. If three additional members should confess Lorimer's constitutional majority would have disappeared.

### Lorimer Stands Pat.

Chicago, May 10.—While grand juries in Cook and Sangamon counties are hard at work investigating the senatorial bribery scandal, Senator William Lorimer declares emphatically that he will not resign his seat in the senate. "I have no fear that the committee on elections in Washington is going to take up the charges which have been hinted at," he said. "How can they? I know nothing of any bribes having been given by my friends, as it is charged."

### Gary Library Gets Money.

Gary, Ind., May 10.—Announcement is made of the gift of \$50,000 by Carnegie for a library building in Gary. It will give a centrally located site. The building will accommodate 50,000 books.

### Odd Fellows Lose Hall.

Muncie, Ind., May 10.—Fire of unknown origin destroyed the Odd Fellows' building in Bethel, eight miles northwest of here, causing a loss of \$3,500.

### Unexpected Find of Oil.

Shoals, Ind., May 10.—While drilling a water well at the site of a new prospecting well here, the Shoals Oil company struck a considerable pocket of oil.

### Looted Express Office.

Goshen, Ind., May 10.—The station house of the American Express company at Goshen was broken into and looted. The amount obtained is not stated by the company.

### TO MAKE A TEST

Ohio's Primary Law to Be Carried to State Supreme Court.

Cleveland, May 11.—Both the common pleas and circuit courts have ruled that Senator Charles W. Dick's name should remain on the ballot to be voted on May 17 as the unopposed candidate for the Republican endorsement for re-election to the United States senate. An appeal is to be carried to the supreme court of Ohio at once in an effort to settle the question of the validity of the primary law, which permits expression of the choice of party voters for the senatorial nominee, which choice is supposed to be morally binding on the legislature, though not legally binding.

The prices of tobacco, cigarettes and cigars in France will be advanced between 10 and 30 per cent on May 14.

## PRINCE OF WALES

Edward, Eldest Son of New King and Heir to the Throne.



## SEYMORE BUSINESS DIRECTORY

### MILLINERY.

Special sale on spring hats Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Our prices are the lowest in the city and our line the best. If you want to see the latest in spring millinery, come to our store.

MRS. E. M. YOUNG.

### OWL CIGAR STORE

Sweet-Orr Overalls is the best garment on the market. They can be found at E. M. McElwaine's store on Indianapolis avenue.

### REYNOLDS' GROCERY.

Carson's Poultry Tonic and Pratt's Poultry Food for sale here. Staple and fancy groceries. Canned goods, a specialty. Fruits and vegetables in season.

W. H. REYNOLDS.

### SUCCESS FLOUR MILLS

Grind nothing but pure soft winter wheat, making the best flour for home use that can be made. Blish Milling Co. Daily output 1000 barrels.

### TAILOR BY TRADE.

For the best work go to a man who is always busy. Personal attention given to every garment. Call and see our line of spring and summer goods.

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### Calling Cards.

Both printed and engraved. Latest styles. Correct sizes. Call at the

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### INTERURBAN LUNCH ROOM.

#### Short orders a specialty.

Fresh oysters served in any style. Home-made pies and baked beans. Candies and nuts of all kinds and the best coffee in town.

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### HODAPP HOMINY CO.

### LUMBER AND PLANING MILL.

Manufacturers of high grade mil

work, veneered doors and interior fin

isher. Dealers in Lumber Shingles, Lath

Sash, Doors and Blinds. Established

in 1855. The Travis Carter Co. Phone

74.

We give this written guarantee with every Queen City Ring: "This is to certify that ring stamped Q.C. purchased of T. M. Jackson is guaranteed to be solid gold and we guarantee to replace any sets free of charge except diamonds if lost in two years from date of sale.

## Black Cross Coffee

The best I've sipped for many a day,  
And the girl who will gladly day by day  
Brew my coffee just that way,  
Will surely be my wife some day.

## Brand's Grocery

### BUY A PENSION!

A payment of \$2.00 a month now will put you on the pension roll when your day of power is past. The day comes when it is too late. Certainly it is the part of wisdom to secure a competence while it is yet time. YOU NEED NOT DIE TO WIN. Let us tell you more about it—Won't you?

W. E. WELLER, General Agt.

312 East Second street.

Seymour, Indiana.

## RICHART HAS SHOES FOR ALL



Especially in nice Dress Shoes and Oxfords. We can guarantee satisfaction and good wear, and styles that cannot be beat. We carry a special line of farm shoes.

### RICHART

## COOK WITH GAS

There never was a divorce between a woman and a GAS RANGE. There never will be. Don't let the heat regulate you. You regulate the heat when you

Use a Gas Range.

Seymour Gas and Electric Light Co.

15 South Chestnut Street

H. LETT, M. D. C.

Veterinary Surgeon

111 W. Third St., SEYMORE.

Phones—New 643 and 644, Old 97 and 80.

# SHIRTS

We sure are showing the largest and most varied line of shirts ever shown in Seymour.

White plaited, hand laundered, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00.

White negligee coat shirts, \$1.00, \$1.50.

Neat fancy negligee shirts, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00.

Negligee shirts with french cuffs, \$1.50, \$1.75.

Soft shirts with attached collars, 50c, \$1.00, \$1.50.

Thirty styles of white, blue and fancy shirts, plain or plaited, at 50c.

Now is the time to supply yourself for the summer.

## THE HUB

### WALL PAPER AT T.R.CARTER'S

#### English Violets

A new and delightful Toilet Water, dainty as the flowers from which it is made. 75 cents the bottle.

Nyal Cream for the skin has pleased hundreds of customers. Imparts a velvet softness and transparency that no other similar preparation can do. Price 25 cents.

#### Cox Pharmacy

Phone 100.

#### SMOKE Rothkopf's 1910 CIGAR A Breast of the Times THE Cigar of the Year

#### KINDIG BROS. ARCHITECTS AND GENERAL CONTRACTORS Home Office W. 7th St. Phone No. 672. SEYMORE, IND.

#### SUDIE MILLS MATLOCK Piano Teacher, Res. Studio: 521 N. Chestnut St. SEYMORE, INDIANA.

#### W.H. BURKLEY REAL ESTATE INSURANCE and LOANS SEYMORE, INDIANA

#### BATHS

Take Turkish Salt-glow Baths for all kinds of Lung Trouble.

#### AHLERT'S TURKISH BATH ROOMS

#### JACOB SPEAR JOHN HAGEL Carpenters-Contractors BUILDING and REPAIRING New work...hard wood floors a specialty SPEAR & HAGEL 630 N. Chestnut St., Seymour, Ind.

#### A WATCH

Is a suitable present for a young lady. We have the latest small Chatelaine watches. The cases are attractive in design and from our excellent assortment you can select one that is just suited to your individual tastes.

Also we will be pleased to show you the new thin model gentlemen's watches.

We cordially invite your inspection.

J. G. LAUPUS, Jeweler

#### PERSONAL

J. W. Kindred was here from Kurtz Tuesday.

Thomas M. Honan was at Medora yesterday.

Homer Perry, of Surprise, is on the sick list.

Tilden Smith was here from Vallouin this morning.

Otis Hays was here from Pleasant Grove Tuesday.

Mrs. Charles Brooks, of Surprise, is on the sick list.

W. A. Wayland was here from Columbus Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Jessie Reed was a passenger to Brownstown Tuesday.

Ezra Whitecomb was here from Surprise this morning.

Rev. Samuel Hobson was here from Acme this morning.

William Middendorf was here from Jonesville this morning.

C. H. Shirley, of Orleans, was in the city Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Isaac Burrell was a passenger to Brownstown this morning.

John B. Stewart was here from Lexington, Ky., this afternoon.

Daniel George and son was here from Crothersville this morning.

S. A. Barnes was a passenger to Brownstown this morning.

Mark Williams transacted business at Brownstown yesterday.

Holmes Robertson was here from Honeytown Tuesday afternoon.

Lawrence A. Ebner was a passenger to Indianapolis this morning.

J. A. Cox, of Crothersville, was a passenger to Brownstown this morning.

Mr. Morgan, of the Ausin Canning Company, was in the city this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Remy went to Indianapolis this morning to spend the day.

Judge Shea and Oren O. Swails returned to Brownstown this morning to attend court.

Collin Sawyer has returned to Anderson, after a brief visit with his mother, Mrs. G. V. Sawyer.

John Q. Foster and William Thoole were among the farmers who were in the city Tuesday afternoon.

George Schrier made a business trip to Vallonia this morning in the interest of the Enterprise Lumber Company.

Mrs. Charles Roemmell went to Cincinnati this morning to spend two weeks with her daughters, Mrs. Carrie Haney and Miss Louise Riemmel.

Charles Foist, of Redding township, and William Goeker, of Crothersville, returned to Brownstown this morning, where they are members of the petit jury.

George Manuel, undertaker at Freeport, went to Indianapolis Tuesday to attend the undertakers' convention, in session there until Thursday of this week.

Rev. M. H. Reynolds, of Freetown, was in the city yesterday en route home from Brown county, where he had been assisting in a revival meeting for the past ten days.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—House and lot on South Walnut street; also Texas lands; will trade for city property or farm land in Indiana. See C. J. Attikson, Seymour. m-11-13-14d-12-19w

#### WANT ADVERTISING

FOR SALE—Four-room cottage, 115 South Broadway; \$1,000. tf

FOR SALE—Cobs at Anderson's Ele-vator. tf

FOR SALE.—Jersey milk cow. John Reddinger, Jr. tf

LOST—Black perse. Mrs. T. L. Carter. 114 S. Walnut street. ml2d

WANTED.—Boarders for board and room. 207 Bruce. tf

FOR RENT.—Good five-room cottage, well, eister and garden. Inquire here. m14d

FOR RENT—Cottage on West Fourth street; will be vacant June 10. H. C. Damettell.

FOR SALE—House and lot on South Walnut street; also Texas lands; will trade for city property or farm land in Indiana. See C. J. Attikson, Seymour. m-11-13-14d-12-19w

#### Seymour Temperatures.

The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures as shown by the government thermometers at the Seymour volunteer weather observation station and reported by J. Robert Blair, observer. The figures are for twenty-four hours ending at noon:

Max. Min.  
May 11, 1910, 81 45

#### Weather Indications.

Rain tonight, followed by partly weather Thursday. Cooler in south and central portions.

#### Could Not Believe Her.

Evansville, Ind., May 10.—Miss Kate Wallace, aged eighteen, is dead from the effects of a cocklebur in her throat. She swallowed the bur four months ago, and physicians never succeeded in removing it.

#### Five Years For Slater.

Columbus, O., May 10.—Mark Slater, former state printer, convicted of defrauding the state, has been sentenced to four years in the penitentiary by Judge Dillon.

#### CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Hart & Hart.

#### "BLIND TIGER" CASE

Being Tried Before Jury in the Jackson Circuit Court.

The case of the State vs. Gerry Preggy, charged with selling intoxicating liquor without a license, was called in the circuit court at Brownstown this morning. The case is being tried before a jury.

Much interest is being taken in the case and a large number of people are in the court room continuously. Every move is being watched closely by the law-and-order people, as well as by those who are not known as being so outspoken in favor of making the morals of a community of any consequence.

It is stated that besides the local legal talent who are engaged in the case, the agents of "cherry bounce," or some other drink made expressly for so-called soft-drink joints, have a lawyer there from Cincinnati to aid the defendant.

#### PEOPLE OF QUITMAN RAN THE EDITOR OUT

#### Because He Called Dancing "Public Hugging."

Quitman, Miss., May 11.—When a committee of citizens had disciplined Editor R. L. Page of the local newspaper, he "reckoned maybe" they would call it square and let him go on publishing a retraction. His offense, however, was decided to be beyond pardon, and he had to quit Quitman forever.

Page wrote an editorial criticism of a dance given at the home of a leading family. There was waltzing. "Round dances" are objected to by many folk in this section. Page wrote that the dance was a "public hugging" and declared that no good woman could have taken part in it.

Page left town next day. When he returned the committee called upon him and compelled him to eat a clipping containing the offending editorial. Then there was talk of further punishment, and Page decided that he would go to stay.

## LOSS THROUGH RACE SUICIDE

### Indiana's School Enumeration Has Fallen Off.

#### ALARMING DECREASE NOTED

According to Superintendent Aley, This Loss May Partly Be Accounted For by Reason of a More Careful Enumeration, Though He Holds That Race Suicide Must Be Called Into Account For the Alarming Decrease.

Indianapolis, May 10.—If the ratio of children in the enumeration of school children in the state as shown in the report of fifteen counties received by State Superintendent of Public Instruction Aley is maintained for the entire state, the 1910 enumeration will fall considerably short of that of last year. In the counties thus far reporting the total loss in eleven counties is 1,620, while the total gain in four counties is 223, making a net loss of 1,397.

The loss is accounted for by the superintendent in part by a more careful enumeration, although "race suicide" he holds must be called into account for the alarming decrease.

#### COULDN'T WAIT

This Boy Was Much Too Eager to Turn in Fire Alarm.

Goshen, Ind., May 10.—Louis Blonder, twenty-one years old, has been arrested on charges of arson made by Fire Chief John Snobarger. During the last six months fire after fire, all of them appearing to be of incendiary origin, has occurred in Goshen. The greater number of the buildings burned were barns. In one fire, in a livery barn, Ira Routsong was suffocated. It had been noticed that Blonder was the first man at nearly all the fires and always the one to turn in the alarm. He was arrested three weeks ago, but although it was proved that he was in the neighborhood, no convicting evidence against him was obtained.

Sunday afternoon he was seen emerging from the Goshen rubber factory, a large plant. He talked to some men and finally remarked, "Why, the rubber factory is on fire." The men looked and could see nothing. The boy remarked, "Well, I will turn in the alarm." An investigation revealed that paper surrounding a desk in the center of the plant had been set on fire.

#### Fractured Marshal's Skull.

Metamora, Ind., May 10.—The reopening of Laurel to saloons has resulted in an affray that may cost the life of George Bloom, town marshal. James Gant became intoxicated and when the marshal attempted to arrest him Gant's son Glenn, it is alleged, threw a stone at Bloom and fractured his skull. Glenn Gant was arrested and taken to Brookville. The marshal may die.

#### Held to Grand Jury.

Jasonville, Ind., May 10.—Soon after he was released from custody here after a preliminary hearing before Justice Linthicum, Nellie Richardson, who shot and seriously wounded Jasper Turley, was rearrested by Sheriff Branstetter of Greene county. The woman is in jail at Bloomfield awaiting the action of the grand jury.

Former President Roosevelt will take an active part in the commencement season exercises at Harvard university in June, as president of the Harvard Alumni association.

## Adlers



## Clothes

### The Store For Young Men

We have aimed to deserve this title, by showing distinctive apparel for the young man who is not satisfied with ordinary clothes. Our success cannot be doubted. You realize that we are absolute headquarters for "nobby" apparel, and nowhere else in town will you ever find clothes which possess that same air of elegance which you always find in the clothes exhibited by this store.

We Specialize

### Adler's Collegian Clothes

because we are convinced, from actual experience, that no other make possesses the same amount of character, nor the same high standard of quality. It pleases us to successfully cater to the wants of our particular young men. You will be delighted with the new Spring suits, which are now being shown by us.



### Adolph Steinwedel Clothing Co.

A Special Bargain for a Few Days Only.

A nice new 5-room cottage on West Seventh street with a good garden already in, for \$1,350.00. \$600.00 now in B & L Association can be assumed.

See E. C. Bollinger at once. Phones No. 5, office 186.

### CONGDON & DURHAM, FIRE, TORNADO, LIABILITY, ACCIDENT AND SICK BENEFIT INSURANCE

Real Estate, Rental Agency

Prompt Attention to All Business

## Twelve Dollars



Our Men's \$12 Suits are good Suits. You say how good? Well they are the best \$12 Suits we ever sold and that means they are the best Suits in town for the money.

### THOMAS CLOTHING CO.

REFLECT and you will see that it does not pay to be behind the times. Our watches will help you to keep ON TIME ALL THE TIME. You can have your choice from gun metal to gold. Come and see for yourself.

T. E. HALEY, 14 St. Louis Ave., Seymour, Ind.

### Fire and Tornado Insurance

Accident, Health, Sick Benefit Insurance

EDW. HARTMAN

Phone 345. 417 E. 2nd St., Seymour

### ELMER E. DUNLAP, ARCHITECT

824-828 State Life Bldg. INDIANAPOLIS. Branch Office Columbus

# SEYMORE DAILY REPUBLICAN, SEYMORE, INDIANA.

## THE REPUBLICAN

JAY C. SMITH & Editors and Publishers  
EDW. A. REMY

SEYMORE, - - - INDIANA

The Illinois Legislature is finding it easier to get into deep trouble than to get deep waterways. It is apparent that all of the people of that state cannot be fooled all of the time.

The fact that storks which spend a portion of the year in Prussia have been found in the Transvaal, more than five thousand miles distant from the Kaiser's dominions, may explain the innate traveling propensities of folks in general.

The Illinois Legislature showed good sense in killing the waterway bill. The legislature of the nation, when the lakes-to-gulf folly calls for appropriations, will do well to be minded of the prudent course of Illinois and to "go and do likewise."

The deficit in the federal government's receipts during the first eight months of the current fiscal year has been only \$24,604,750, compared with \$68,168,080 during the corresponding period of the fiscal year 1909. The country is doing better than it was.

James A. Patten, notorious for his gambling speculations in the people's food, would have shown better taste and stronger sense by keeping still than by rushing into print with the statement—true enough though it be—that "America is an extravagant nation."

A bill has been introduced in the New York Legislature providing that after the first of January next there shall be a penalty of one dollar for every milk and cream bottle made, used or sold which does not show in plain letters how much it contains. This method of doing away with the "short" bottle swindle is worthy of imitation in every state in the Union.

The decision in favor of the adoption of standards for asphalt pavement, made by the convention of city officials which assembled in Chicago last week, is supplemented by a determination to subject all material used for street and sidewalk work to chemical test. Durable pavements will surely result, if contractors are held rigidly to fixed standards, and if the materials which contractors use are put to required tests.

Harvard's declination of Yale's challenge for a yacht race at New London at the time of the annual rowing race in June has caused Yale to look elsewhere for an opponent. Sailing as a university competitive sport will be a novelty, but why should not the students perfect themselves in the art of handling sails and boats? There is commercial value in the art if it is carried into business life.

The story from San Francisco that the United States steamer Tennessee took a weather report from Table Bluff, on the coast of northern California, when she was five days out from Honolulu on her way to the Admiralty islands, and 4580 miles distant from the bluff, establishes a record for wireless telegraphy that may have a depressing influence on the market for telegraph wire. It also gives the Weather Bureau a wider zone of influence than it has ever before served.

Even without the recent addition of the great Cullinan diamond, the jewels at the command of the Queen of England would form the wastest and costliest collection in the world. From the accounts of the costumes and ornaments worn by Queen Alexandra and the Princess of Wales at the first court ball of the season, at Buckingham Palace last night, it would seem that no woman was ever more regally attired than was her British royal highness at last night's brilliant function.

The United States navy is conducting a series of tests to settle the question whether depth of water affects the speed of ships steaming through it. These tests probably embrace trials over depths beyond what is classed as "shallow water," for it is well known that steamers are impeded when they are passing over shallows, by the swirling and suction of the water under the bottom. Steamers do not steer readily under such circumstances, and sailors explain this by saying that the ship "smells the bottom."

higher ground. The excuse for such occurrences lies in the fact that with the main chance in view, humanity becomes inured to the risks of life either on highlands or lowlands.

A case similar to that against the anthracite roads has developed at Clarksburg, West Virginia, where the Pittcain Coal Company, an independent corporation, charges that the Baltimore & Ohio railroad discriminates against it in the distribution of cars. When the suit against the anthracite roads is concluded, the decision will practically close all suits of a similar nature, as it will define the status of the common carrier with regard to competition and competitors. But in the meantime the Clarksburg case will probably receive attention at the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

According to a report by the Pennsylvania Railroad company, that corporation has planted 3,482,186 trees since it undertook forestry work. It planted more than a million trees in 1909 along its right of way. If forestry is ever to progress in the United States it must be undertaken in this way by railroad and other corporations which have lands that would otherwise remain idle and non-productive. There is plenty of room along railroad lines for the planting of trees that would beautify the country and at the same time bring in money return through the production of timber for railroad ties.

The declaration by Capt. Larson, the veteran Marinette fisherman and steam-boatman, that the state fish hatcheries are simply supplying coarse fish with food instead of multiplying the better fish by planting fry, should receive attention at the hands of the proper authorities. The Captain's suggestion that the fry should be planted in protected waters may solve the problem, and confirm the view that the young fish are now eaten by the larger ones. It does seem reasonable to expect results at this time, as the hatcheries have been generous with their plantings for years enough to enable the young fish to report in quantity and at food size in the nets of fishermen.

A decision of great importance to thousands of corporations which are in fact only "name-over" copartnerships, has been handed down by Judge Dill of the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals. The case grew out of a quarrel between two men who formed a corporation for doing business, but held all the stock between them except a few shares which were set aside for use in effecting the necessary organization. The partners thus associated in corporate organization had a disagreement, and one of them tried to enforce a private contract which would have been binding under copartnership relations. But Judge Dill held that the organization of a corporation barred any appeal to a court of equity. He declared that the state of New Jersey would not permit the organization of corporations for the purpose of enabling a few men to escape personal liability which would be theirs under copartnership agreement. Partners, unless otherwise provided in contract, are responsible for all debts of a concern, while under corporation organization only the investment is liable.

The Department of Health of the state of New York is setting a commendable example by planning active warfare against all contagious and infectious diseases after the manner in which the campaign against tuberculosis has been gratifyingly promoted. A staff of medical experts will assist local health authorities in educating the people, and organizing direct effort to check the ravages of preventable diseases, many of which secure foothold through negligence consequent upon an underestimate of their danger and severity. For instance, it is pointed out that a case of small-pox excites the public at once, while measles and scarlet fever are considered necessary evils; yet the mortality in the entire state of New York from small-pox in 1909 was only four as against more than two thousand four hundred from the other two diseases. There is need in every state of more systematic and alert warfare against typhoid fever, which makes its appearance annually in many centers of population in the fall and winter months. It is a dangerous disease, and yet its presence in a neighborhood causes little alarm in comparison with what a single case of small-pox would create.

**THE TELEPHONE SERVICE.**

Conditions in the Exchanges a Subject of Official Investigation.

She is not a telephone girl if she is under 5 feet, because the companies employ only those who can reach to the top of their switchboards and a reasonable distance sideways. These and other conditions existing in telephone exchanges throughout the country are set forth in the report recently sent to the Senate dealing with the investigation made by the Bureau of Labor. The height is often determined without the applicant's knowledge by a young woman who engages the former in conversation while she compares the level of the other's eye with her own. Wages for telephone girls vary from a highest monthly average of \$36.96 in New York city to \$22.40 in Nashville, Tenn. In some of the smaller cities the average goes even lower, particularly in the south. Efficient service is possible up to 225 calls an hour for each girl. She can answer more than that without injury to herself or injuring the service. Commissioner Neill urges the elimination of overtime for operators. This has been done in New York city.

**A Strong Artesian Geyser.**

The new artesian well completed at Reiser, twenty-five miles from Laredo, Tex., has increased its flow from spouting fifty feet above ground through an eight-inch pipe to eighty-five feet. This well is located near Aguilares, on the Texas-Mexican road, where a large number of farmers bought land a few years ago and their crops have been cut short on account of the want of rain.

**Want Roosevelt at Head.**

A cablegram offering to Theodore Roosevelt the director-generalship of the New Orleans-Panama exposition was sent him in Africa. The exposition will be held to celebrate the opening of the canal. It is planned to spend \$35,000,000 on the exposition.

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### "Appy 'Arry."

Hi'm halways 'Arry 'Arry,  
Hi' never frot nor fray;  
You'll find me smiling when Hi'm h'up,  
Han' jarrin' when Hi'm down.  
Hi don't believ' he's fretting,  
H'or getting bln a stew;  
Hi doesn't 'elp a bit, y'know,  
To better things for you.

Ha halmy feel a chap is  
To 'em's troubles show.  
Han' when 'e's lost, 'e's money  
To let 'em's ny-bors know.  
Hi'd rather starve than tell 'em,  
Hi've got the blood hot klings,  
Han' Hi'm too proud, Hi tell you,  
To 'm'e hat little things.

Don't never think Hi'll w'imper,  
That h'isn't 'Arry's wye;  
Hi'll tote weteve 'apens,  
Han' none shall 'ear me sigh.  
Let women do their weeping,  
Han' little children moan,  
But 'Arry 'Arry, thank y',  
Will bear 'em's woes halne.

Detroit Free Press.

### THE PRICE OF SILENCE.

When Shem Conway came out of Dartmoor prison, the first thing he heard of any importance pleased him greatly. Richard Field had married an heiress.

"What's yours is mine, Richard," he soliloquized; "equally, what's mine is my own. I will find you, my merry bird, and then we'll start the shantou."

First he inquired at Gameson & White's, where Field had been chief bookkeeper. He called when there was only one clerk on duty.

"Oh, him," said the clerk, "he left here when he got married. Lemme see, that was nearly two years ago. She had pots of money, thousands a year I've heard. They live down in Surrey somewhere, some hall or other, near Reigate."

At Reigate he learned that Richard Field lived at Brunsleigh hall, a mile or two on, past the church, just to the right, then third to the left.

He had come to the house, a modern building of simple and unpretentious appearance. He glanced up and saw at a window Richard Field himself, handsome as ever, but suddenly white and glistened at sight of him.

Conway stared. "What does it all mean?" he gasped. "It means you are tricked!" said Field. "We knew you were free, and prepared this little trap for you. Your persecution was bad enough for a poor clerk, but for a rich man it was impossible."—Albert E. Bull in M. A. P.

You"—she pointed at Conway—"you blackmailer. You say he stole £100!"

"I—" began Conway.

"Don't prevaricate. I have witnesses. There were two of us behind that curtain. I know what stealing £100 means, though it did take place years ago."

"But, ma'am—" began Conway.

"Be silent, sir!" stormed Mrs. Field. "Don't think to overawe me. I heard what you said about me, and I resent it bitterly. I'm going to make a clean sweep of this. My husband and his low associates have worried me long enough. He'll get five years, I suppose, but you'll get seven."

"Me?" shouted Conway.

"Yes. You!" retorted the lady, crimson with anger. "I hate blackmailers. I have a witness and will have you arrested."

"Oh, have mercy!" cried Conway.

"I won't!" cried the lady. "How can I? Unless I bring you into it, I can't finish him." She pointed to her husband, who still sat, face in his hands, in his chair.

"I haven't done you any harm!" pleaded Conway.

The lady came forward and glared into his face.

"Perhaps not!" she hissed. "But you shall do me some good. You shall prove my husband was a thief. If I must tell the truth, I don't care a sixpence if you go to gaol or crawl back to the gutter, but I will be free of him. If you want your freedom, that is your lookout. I want to prove—"

"Shem Conway put his hand into his pocket and drew out a greasy pocket-book. From its leaves he took a paper.

"This is the confession, ma'am," he said: "if you let me go, you shall have it."

She took it and read it.

Then she walked to the fire and dropped it in.

And then she burst into a roar of laughter.

It was only the beginning of Shem Conway's surprises, for the next moment Richard Field sprang from his seat, caught his wife in his arms, and kissed her on either cheek.

Conway stared.

"What does it all mean?" he gasped.

"It means you are tricked!" said Field. "We knew you were free, and prepared this little trap for you. Your persecution was bad enough for a poor clerk, but for a rich man it was impossible."—Albert E. Bull in M. A. P.

### SYMPOTMS OF DISEASES.

Every year following the holiday season, so physicians assert, there is an epidemic of contagious diseases among little folk, the most common of which are whooping cough, measles, scarlet fever and diphtheria, all of which are to be avoided if possible, for no up-to-date doctor believes as did the grandmothers of the last generation, that children should be allowed to "catch" the measles, etc., early so as to get them over. Parents, so say the wise men, should watch their children's diet, see that they are kept absolutely clean, have plenty of good fresh air and sunshine, and are not exposed to disease unnecessarily. With a degree of vigorous health the ability of catching a disease is lessened and in case they do take one their strong constitution will readily triumph over it.

Not only should a mother guard her babies from contagion, but she should know the symptoms of each illness that she may immediately avoid any carelessness or exposure on the part of the child.

Mesles begin as a cold with running at the eyes and nose, and the rash is in dark spots, first seen about the temples and on the face. Many parents will needlessly expose their children to measles and treat it as a trifling disease, etc., owing to carelessness in treating it, more children die of this contagion than from scarlet fever or diphtheria. Then, too, measles often leaves permanent harm behind, such as ear, eye and throat troubles. The child should be kept warm and during the run of the disease should be kept in a darkened room that the eyes may not be injured, and it goes almost without saying that a physician should be called to attend the child.

Though whooping cough is seldom fatal, it is best to call a doctor, for he can at least lessen the severity of the paroxysms and prevent it running into a protracted and exhausting cough, which saps the vitality of the small patient and leads to other troubles.

Chickenpox seldom runs over a week, or ten days and appears in red spots, first about the neck and ears. The child should be kept from taking cold and should be prevented from scratching the scales, which oftentimes cause much irritation. Sweet oil is good to use on them.

Scarlet fever commences usually with sore throat, fever, and oftentimes a sick stomach and vomiting, and the rash appears as a general redness of the skin and shows itself first on the neck and chest. It is a disease that needs instant attention and it is a good thing to remember in doctoring children that it is better to call a physician too often or too soon than too late.

Diphtheria begins with a marked weakness and the inflammation is in the back of the throat, or rather mouth. Oftentimes, because a mother is ignorant of the symptoms of this and other diseases, thinking them merely colds or stomach rashes that will yield to home treatment, a physician is not called in until the disease has such a firm hold upon the little one that there is a time of great anxiety, ending perhaps in fatal results.

Mumps are easily detected by the swelling of the glands near the ears, though sometimes a mother may think a child has a case of mumps when the swelling is caused by tonsilitis. With tonsilitis, however, there is always fever and not always with mumps. All patients should be guarded against catching cold, which is dangerous, sometimes resulting fatally, especially with boys.

Another thing mothers should guard against is eye diseases, some of which, such as inflammation, are contagious and may be communicated from one child to another at school. Children should be warned against exchanging hats, hoods, handkerchiefs, gloves, veils, and also of drinking out of the same cup. It is in this way that, in spite of the watchfulness of health authorities and school physicians, infectious disease is spread.

The mother who is careless in her teachings of health cautions to her children is the greatest menace to the public good health.

"But, Conway!"

"Don't 'but' me. I'm not a hard man, and if you treat me fair, I'll treat you fair. I'm going to do the decent. I'm going to let you off for £1000 a year, £250 every quarter."

"I can't! Here's my private expenditure book. You see every penny!"

"Oh!" said Conway. "You take that line, do you. Very well. I'll split. So, I never stole it. I lost it. It was snatched from me!"

Conway waved his hand around the richly furnished room.

"But what's hers is yours, and what's yours is mine."

But Field shook his head.

"You don't know my wife," he said.

"Why, I keep an expense book and enter every penny, and she sees it every week and initials it. Here, I'll show—"

But Shem Conway shook his head.

"Don't trouble, Richard," he said. "I've got a little book. It's in my pocket now, and between the pages is your confession. You remember when you and I were clerks together in Gameson & White's, and you stole £100—"

"I never stole it. I lost it. It was snatched from me!"

"Never mind! Your confession says you altered the books, and you admit it wasn't in the safe that night the place was burgled. Lucky thing for you that burglary. If I hadn't known, that would have covered you."

"But, Conway!"

"Don't 'but' me. I'm not a hard man, and if you treat me fair, I'll treat you fair. I'm going to do the decent. I'm going to let you off for £1000 a year, £250 every quarter."

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# SEYMORE DAILY REPUBLICAN, SEYMORE, INDIANA.

## SUNSHINE.

A little gold amid the gray;  
That's sunshine.  
A little brightness on the way;  
That's sunshine.  
A little light on the blue,  
A little widening of the view,  
A little heaven breaking through;  
That's sunshine.  
  
A little looking for the light;  
That's sunshine.  
A little patience through the night;  
That's sunshine.  
A little bowing of the will,  
A little resting on the hill,  
A little standing very still;  
That's sunshine.  
  
A little smiling through the tears;  
That's sunshine.  
A little faith behind the fears;  
That's sunshine.  
A little folding of the hand,  
A little yielding of demand,  
A little grace to understand;  
That's sunshine.

—Stuart Maclean.

## THE SIMPLE LIFE.

As Lady Susan stood, framed in the opening of the old honeysuckle-covered porch, she made a very pretty picture indeed.

At present she was an ardent and enthusiastic exponent of the simple life and had come to live at this isolated and old-fashioned cottage on the edge of the moor.

She had arrived that afternoon. She was expecting her brother tomorrow.

She had made the tea and cut the bread and butter, and was merely waiting for the water to boil in the saucepan to pop in her egg, when the kitchen window was violently thrown open, and a man, mud-bespattered, travel-stained, unkempt, hideous with a two-day growth of stubble on his cheeks and chin, and gashly pale, climbed onto the window sill and leapt into the room.

"I've got away," he gasped presently, and Lady Susan realized to her utter horror that his clothes were lavishly decorated with the emblem of the broad arrow, and taht her unceremonious visitor was nothing less than an escaped convict.

She was greatly frightened, of course, but she knew the prime necessity in such circumstances of preserving an outward appearance of coolness, even if you don't feel it; so she did what she had previously been going to do—she popped her egg into the now boiling saucepan.

When she turned round her visitor had poured himself out a cup of tea and had commenced a voracious attack on her plate of bread and butter.

"Could you eat an egg?" she inquired calmly.

"Six," said the man.

His meal lasted upwards of half an hour. He thanked her with charming courtesy, and then had the effrontry to ask her to provide him with a change of clothes.

"I will lend you some of my brother Lord Algernon's, if you will promise to go away directly you have put them on. I am Lady Susan Marchmont."

"Lady Susan, I assure you on the word of a gentleman that I am a perfectly innocent man, and that you will never regret your kindness."

"If you will show me your brother's room," he said, "I will go and change at once."

She went as far as the foot of the staircase and directed him to the first door on the right.

Then she returned to the kitchen and sat down. She was suddenly feeling very faint.

\* \* \*

When Lady Susan recovered consciousness, an extremely well-dressed, well-groomed, good-looking young man was leaning over her and saying, in an agreeable, coaxing voice: "Do try to take a little more."

She smiled at him and took a little more. She was certainly feeling better.

"You fed me; now you must let me feed you! I can prepare you a nice little picnic dinner in no time!"

Before she could reply to this preposterous proposal there was a loud bang at the back door, and a gruff voice called:

"Open, in the name of the law! We are the police!"

"Look here, Lady Susan, you—you won't betray me!"

"Are you really innocent?"

"I swear it am," he said.

An inspector of police and a burly constable stepped into the kitchen.

"Good evening, madam," said the inspector. "We were not aware this house was occupied, and seeing the light we thought it best to inquire. We are very sorry to have disturbed you and your husband, but—"

"He is my brother, Lord Algernon Marchmont. And I am Lady Susan Marchmont."

"Indeed, your ladyship," said the inspector, "I offer you a thousand apologies; but the fact is, we are on the track of an escaped convict, and we've tracked him to your garden."

"There, Susan," said her adopted brother audaciously. "I told you I thought I heard some one prowling about outside, but you wouldn't let me go and look."

Lady Susan asked who the escaped convict was.

"Height, five feet eleven, your ladyship, and broad in proportion; age, 29; is believed once to have been a gentleman; sentenced six months ago to ten years' penal servitude for forging the codicil to a will; sentenced in the name of Jones, though there's great doubt whether that is his real name."

The inspector and the constable bowed themselves out.

"Lady Susan, how can I ever thank you enough?"

"But what are we to do now? I've—  
I've said you are my brother."

"Go to bed and get a good night's rest," he rejoined airily.

"I couldn't," she said.

"Very well," he said. "If you don't promise me to go to bed and go to sleep, I'll walk out of the house and give myself up this minute."

Lady Susan slept like a top, and when she came down in the morning she found that Mr. Jones had made the tea and toast and cooked the bacon for breakfast.

The morning's post brought a curt note from Lord Algernon intimating that he'd gone off to a deer-shoot in a remote part of the Highlands.

\* \* \*

A month had gone by, and Mr. Jones continued to pose as Lord Algernon Marchmont, and Lady Susan continued to connive at the deception.

Lady Susan was no longer eager and

anxious to get rid of her uninvited guest, and when the suggestion of his going was mooted, always put a firm and emphatic veto upon it.

So things went on for another week, when the pretty idyll was put a summary, a violent, and an unexpected stop to by the rude hands of Inspector Robinson.

"I've got the escaped convict."

Lady Susan's face went the color of a tablecloth.

"Yes, your ladyship, and what's more, he made full confession. He says he met a tramp within a mile of this house, just when, being utterly exhausted, he couldn't run a yard farther, and the tramp offered—offered, mind you—to change clothes with him, and actually gave him a handful of silver into the bargain. That's the yarn, and now I'm after that tramp."

It was some few minutes before Lady Susan realized the full import of this news.

She glanced suspiciously at her Jones, who met her gaze with a distinctly sheepish look.

"Who are you?" she demanded.

"I'm the tramp," said Jones.

"Then you have been amusing yourself at my expense?"

"Looking here, Lady Susan; I—I've been long to tell you for weeks past, ever since what I began as a joke turned to dead earnest against me. I—I want to marry me, Lady Susan. I'm—you're—I—that's who I am." And he closed a period of painful stammering by handing her a card on which was engraved: "Captain the Earl of Aldeburgh, First Royal Life Guards."

She read it with scornful eyes.

"You see," he went on pleadingly, "Algernon and I have been pals for a good many years now, and we're always ready to stand by each other, and when he said to me: 'There's that dashed little fool—I mean, that pretty little sister of mine—has got bitten with the silly craze of the simple life.' I naturally felt sorry for him, and offered to be of any use I could. And he said: 'If you mean that, just go down to that beastly cottage she's taken on some beastly moor, and worry her out of it. Be a tramp, or a burglar, or something.' I thought there'd be some fun in the job, so I took it on."

"Then, when I was beginning to be a tramp, that chap Jones came along dead-beat, and I thought I'd like to give him a chance, so I changed clothes with him."

Half an hour later Lady Susan said:

"You see, darling, although it's perfectly true you never can trust Algernon, it does occasionally happen that he's inspired with quite bright notions, doesn't it?"—Herbert Maxwell in Cassell's Saturday Journal.

## ELECTRIC SLEEP."

Electricity Superior to Drugs for Producing Analgesia.

Years of investigation by noted surgeons for a perfect anaesthetic which would have no detrimental effect on the heart or other vital organs of the patient have apparently been rewarded.

Electricity has come to the relief of the surgeon, and investigation going on in the United States and abroad, just made public, shows that electricity is far superior to any of the drugs now used to produce analgesia. It produces a state of insensibility, by acting on the nerve centers of the brain, that is called "electric sleep." The sleep is not fatal, and when the electric current is opened the influence is immediately lost and the patient becomes conscious without feeling any of the after effects common with drug anaesthetics. Not only has electricity been found of service in surgical cases, but, according to preliminary communications recently submitted to medical journals by leading physicians, can be used for resuscitating electrocuted animals.

To Stephane Leduc of Naples the medical profession is indebted for the comprehensive study of "electric sleep." He has conducted numerous experiments on animals, most of them being very successful, and other investigators are following in his footsteps. In this country the chief investigator in this field has been a woman doctor of New York city, Dr. Louise G. Robinvitch. Dr. Robinvitch has performed some of the most delicate operations known to surgery with electricity as her anaesthetic, and has been very successful. All her operations have been on animals, the work being still too much in the experimental stage to be used freely on human beings. Some of the operations she has successfully performed are trepanning within exposure of the brain, exposure of the large arteries of the neck and operations calling for abdominal sections. She has found that electricity can be used in operations that are either local or internal, and with equal success. In some cases when it is used locally the patient is awake and can see the operation, as when cocaine is used, without experiencing pain.

THE JUNGFRAU RAILWAY.

It Progresses at Rate of Three or Four Meters Daily.

Winter and summer work never stops in the piercing of the Jungfrau railway; and, according to the cost recent report, the average rate of progress daily is between three and four meters. At present 130 workmen are engaged in boring a tunnel about halfway between the Eismeer station, 10,345 feet, and the Jungfraujoch, 11,000 feet, with specially constructed perforators worked by compressed air. The snow lies deep on the Jungfrau, and avalanches are frequent at this time of the year; but the workmen, who are mostly Italians under Swiss engineers, continue the boring in safety and warmth inside the tunnel. It may be recalled that the Jungfrau railway, which is an electric rack and pinion line, with a maximum gradient of 1 in 4, was commenced in 1897, and the portion from the Scheidegg to the Eismeer station was opened to the public in 1905. From this point the line will be carried on to the terminus, Jungfrau station, 13,428 feet, which will be connected with the summit itself by a lift of 242 feet high.

Stands by Central Park.

At a meeting of the Municipal Art Society of New York, in the gallery of the National Arts Club, Park Commissioner Charles B. Stover thus referred to a scheme to divide Central park: "A certain editor of this city remarked to me at a dinner which I attended recently that it was too bad the east and west sides of the city should be separate from each other by Central park. Certain real estate men and prominent citizens seem to share this view, some going even so far as to declare that the park ought to be divided up into a number of smaller parks. In some manner there seems to have arisen the idea that I propose of some plan to alter Central park as it now exists, but I wish to declare now publicly and ask that the newspaper men present quote me as saying that I would never entertain any scheme that I impair or divide up the park."

## HUMBERT'S SLAYERS.

Prisoner in Italy Duped Into Revelation of Assassination Plot.

Cablegrams from Rome yesterday indicate that the Italian government is hot on the trail of the accomplices of Gaetano Bresci in the assassination of King Humbert in 1900, and that the United States authorities will be asked to aid in the extradition of the suspects.

It is declared that an Anarchist named Sizzi, who is serving a term in the Parmar prison, has revealed to the police the names of a number of Anarchists of Paterson, N. J., who are charged with having been concerned in the killing of the Italian monarch. A decoy prisoner, it is said, was placed in the same cell with Sizzi, and the former, by pretending to be an Anarchist and advocating another plot against the rules of that country, gained the confidence of Sizzi and got the desired information. Sizzi is said to have given to the decoy a complete history of the plot that led to the assassination of Bresci.

The police in this city have known, ever since the murder of the King of Italy, that Bresci was a member of the society called the "Group for Existence" which had headquarters in Paterson. The late Lieut. Joseph Petrosini, chief of the Italian detective squad, was sent to Paterson, at the request of the Italian government, to look into the conspiracy. Petrosini made a report, in which he said that the murder of King Humbert had been carefully plotted, and that President McKinley was also marked for death by the international circle of Anarchists in Hoboken and Paterson. Within a year after Petrosini made this report, which was regarded lightly by President McKinley, the President was shot down by Czolgosz in Buffalo.

In his report Petrosino told of the pastime of members of the association in Paterson. They had a shooting gallery, in which the targets were images of the rulers of the various nations of Europe. Not all of the members of the society were Italians; there were several Spaniards and Frenchmen among them.

Some of the accomplices of Bresci were captured in Europe. Quintavall and Louis Grammati were both convicted. Grammati escaped capture and is believed to be now in this country. Quintavalli was sent to the prison on the Island of Elba.

Sizzi, the man who is supposed to have told the inner details of the plot, is believed to be the man of the same name who was prominent in Anarchist circles in Hoboken and Paterson before and after the murder of King Humbert. He was not implicated directly in the investigation after the assassination. He disappeared about two years ago.

If he has really confessed the complete working of the Anarchist organization of 1900, the results will be much greater than the fixing of complete responsibility for Humbert's death. It will reveal the secret means by which Italian criminals escape from their own country to America while supposedly under strict surveillance and how they are able to get back to Italy whenever the American police are hot on their trail.—New York American.

## A BOY'S ALLOWANCE.

His Uncle Asks the Court to Fix It at \$6500 a Year.

Does a boy of 15 need an allowance of \$6500 a year? The question was raised in the supreme court yesterday when Mortimer M. Singer filed a petition asking that his ward, Robert A. Chambers, 15 years old, be granted a personal allowance of \$6500 annually from the estate inherited from his mother and father. Furthermore, Master Chambers desires to purchase and maintain two horses, with harness, liver and a tiny brougham, to which he had grown attached during the lifetime of his parents.

The boy's father died on February 7 of last year, and his mother's death occurred on November 10. Robert Chambers, the father, left Robert, Jr., by will personal property valued at \$95,000, several valuable lots in Trenton, N. J., and a farm at Newton, N. J. The income from this property amounts to \$5700 a year. The mother, who was Miss Josephine Blanche Singer, a member of the Singer sewing machine family, willed her son an estate which brings in annually about \$30,000. The combined incomes, therefore, amount to \$35,000 a year.

Mr. Singer, the guardian, who is a brother of Robert's mother, explained in court that "young Chambers should have at least \$6500 a year to enable him to maintain his station in life." He explained further that the boy had been reared in luxury.—New York American.

## RETURN TO PARIS.

Former Ambassador White Rents Apartments in Rue de Lille.

Henry White, the former ambassador to France, seems unable to throw off the fascination of Paris life. He has rented handsome apartments in the Rue de Lille, which are now being decorated and furnished for the return of the family. Mr. White's return to Paris is causing surprise in diplomatic circles, where it is known that his departure was attended by peculiar circumstances, and also that the coldness on the part of his government brought an unusual termination to a long diplomatic career. The ambassador left before his successor arrived. He said then that he intended to make his home in Washington, and his unexpected return to Paris may cause complications, more especially of a social sort, for the former ambassador was popular in certain French set close to the government. It is thought that his presence in Paris and his brilliant entertainments may greatly embarrass the new ambassador at the outset of his career. Although Mr. White was never very popular in American society in Paris, he was influential in French diplomatic society.

From old there have been opinions of men afoot among women the reverse of flattering, but not of men in general, only of odd specimens, and never expressed above a whisper. The woman of today judges men in the mass, and does not whisper. She jeers at them aloud, or laughs, or mourns for the pity of it according to her character and point of view. Taking the attainment of happiness as the one thing worth living for, she scoffs at men for their failure to make the world a pleasant place to live in, for their Chinese conservatism, their lack of enterprise in social reform, their hypocrisy, their stick-in-the-mud unprogressive tendencies generally.—Sarah Grand, in London Chronicle.

AN UNNATURAL FATHER.

Makes His Daughter Break Stone in His Quarry.

In the police court of Kansas City, Kan., the presiding judge stated that a father was prosecuting his 17-year-old daughter for vagrancy. Two years ago T. W. Jewell of Sheffield, Mo., took his second wife. His daughter, Ava, then 15 years old, began to make frequent trips away from home. The girl cried as she told how her father had made her break rock in his quarry at Sheffield. Her father explained this by saying he was trying to "make a lady of her." Ava told of aching hands and hurt feelings as a result of the work. Jewell asked to be allowed to take his daughter back to his home in Missouri and place her in the state reformatory. It was then the young girl cried: "Papa, don't put me there. I have a good home now, and if you will but leave me alone I will never bother you again." Without the introduction of further evidence Ava was placed in the custody of Mrs. Anna Adair in Kansas City, Kan., with whom the young girl has been making her home. The father left the courtroom alone.

The Boys in the Lower House.

Representative Adamson of Georgia, who is fat and above 40, was strolling through the subway connecting the House office building with the capitol. "Say, judge," queried a newspaper man, "when are you folks going to get in automobiles in the subway? The Senate has had them for months."

"We fellows in the House don't need them all," chirped the member from Georgia. "We are frisky and vigorous. These old, decrepit senators aren't able to walk to and from their offices. They have to ride. I don't guess we'll ever ask for automobiles."

And the judge quickened his pace to show his youthfulness.—Philadelphia Times.

The Editor and the Office Devil.

Enraged over something the local newspaper had printed about him, a subscriber burst into the editor's office in search of the responsible reporter.

## DRUGS AND MEDICINES



GEORGE F. MEYER'S DRUG STORE

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of INSURANCE

Clark B. Davis

LOANS

NOTARY

LEWIS &amp; SWAILS LAWYERS SEYMORE, INDIANA

Indianapolis, Columbus and Southern Traction Co.



In effect Jan. 2, 1910.

North-bound South-bound

Cars Lv. Seymour Cars Ar. Seymour

TO FROM

7:00 a.m....	I C.....6:30 a.m.
x8:10 a.m....I	G.....7:50 a.m.
9:03 a.m....I	I.....8:51 a.m.
*9:17 a.m....I	I.....9:10 a.m.
10:03 a.m....I	I.....9:50 a.m.
11:03 a.m....I	I.....10:50 a.m.
*11:17 a.m....I	I.....11:10 a.m.
12:03 p.m....I	I.....11:50 a.m.
1:03 p.m....I	I.....12:50 p.m.
*1:17 p.m....I	I.....1:50 p.m.
2:03 p.m....I	I.....2:10 p.m.
3:03 p.m....I	I.....2:50 p.m.
*3:17 p.m....I	I.....3:50 p.m.
4:03 p.m....I	I.....4:10 p.m.
5:03 p.m....I	I.....4:50 p.m.
6:03 p.m....I	I.....5:50 p.m.
*6:17 p.m....I	I.....6:10 p.m.
7:03 p.m....I	I.....6:50 p.m.
*8:17 p.m....I	I.....8:10 p.m.
9:03 p.m....I	I.....8:50 p.m.
10:45 p.m....G	I.....9:50 p.m.
11:55 p.m....C	I.....11:38 p.m.

I.—Indianapolis. G.—Greenwood.

C.—Columbus.

\*—Hoosier Flyers. —Dixie Flyers.

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Cars make connections at Seymour with trains of the B. &amp; O. R. R. and Southern Indiana R. R. for all points east and west of Seymour.

For rates and full information see agents and official time table folders in all cars.

General Offices—Columbus, Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE TRACTION COMPANY.



In effect May 10, 1910.

Dixie Flyers leave Seymour for Crothersville, Scottsburg, Sellersburg, Watson Junction, Jeffersonville and Louisville at 9:11, 11:11 a.m. and 2:11, 4:11, 6:11, 8:11 p.m.

Local cars leave Seymour for Louisville and all intermediate points at 6:00, 8:00, 10:00 a.m., 12:00 m., \*1:00, 3:00, 5:00, 7:00, \*9:00, \*11:00 p.m.

Freight service daily except Sunday between Seymour, Jeffersonville, Louisville, New Albany and all intermediate points.

Express service given on local passenger cars.

\* Runs as far as Scottsburg only.

For rates and further information see agents, or official time folders in all cars.

GENERAL OFFICES,

Scottsburg, Indiana.

Southern Indiana Railway Co.

North Bound.

No. 2 No. 4	No. t
Lv Seymour	6:45 am 12:20 pm 5:30 pm
Lv Bedford	8:00 am 1:38 pm 6:45 pm
Lv Odon	9:07 am 2:44 pm 7:52 pm
Lv Elora	9:17 am 2:54 pm 8:02 pm
Lv Beehner	9:32 am 3:07 pm 8:15 pm
Lv Linton	9:47 am 3:22 pm 8:30 pm
Lv Jasonville	10:11 am 3:42 pm 8:50 pm
Ar Terre Haute	11:00 am 4:30 pm 9:45 pm
No. 28 mixed leaves Westport at 4:40 p.m., arrives at Seymour 6:25 pm	

South Bound.

No. 1 No. 3	No. 5
Lv Terre Haute	6:00 am 11:15 am 5:35 pm
Lv Jasonville	6:51 am 12:05 pm 6:27 pm
Lv Linton	7:12 am 12:30 pm 6:51 pm
Lv Beehner	7:23 am 12:43 pm 7:04 pm
Lv Elora	7:38 am 12:58 pm 7:19 pm
Lv Odon	7:48 am 1:08 pm 7:29 pm
Lv Bedford	9:00 am 2:25 pm 8:40 pm
Ar Seymour	10:07 am 3:35 pm 9:50 pm
No. 25 Mixed leaves Seymour at 2:25 p.m., arrive at Westport 4:10 p.m.	

For time tables and further information, apply to local agent, or

H. P. RADLEY, G. P. &amp; T. A.

Grand Opera House, Terre Haute.

## COL. ROOSEVELT NOT AT ALL WELL

Suffering From Laryngitis Induced By Bronchitis.

## HE DISAPPOINTED AMERICANS

Great Dinner at the American Embassy in Berlin in Honor of the Distinguished Visitor Was a Case of Hamlet Without the Prince of Denmark, the Colonel Being Unable to Attend —Meeting of Colonel and Kaiser.

Potsdam, May 11.—The kaiser stepped out on the terrace when Col. Roosevelt arrived at the new palace, and cordially greeted the former president and Mrs. Roosevelt, who were afterward received by the empress and the royal princes and princesses. Luncheon was served in the Jasper gallery. The kaiser presided at a table between the crown princess and Mrs. Roosevelt, with Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the imperial chancellor, sitting opposite, while at a second table the empress sat between the Crown Prince Frederick William and Colonel Roosevelt, who had Princess Victoria Louise on his left.

On the steps of the palace the long-looked-for meeting between the kaiser and Roosevelt at last took place. The kaiser was resplendent in the white uniform of a general of the bodyguard, with a glittering brass helmet, surmounted by a silver eagle. Roosevelt was attired in civilian dress, wearing a silk hat and frock coat. The kaiser welcomed him heartily, and, preceded by the court chamberlain with a wand, led Roosevelt and his family through what is known as the shell room to the salon beyond, where the empress awaited them with the crown princess and other members of the royal family, court ladies and gentlemen. After the presentations the empress, the imperial and Roosevelt families withdrew to another room, the rest of the guests waiting in the shell room. After a little while the empress and the others returned to the shell room and the court chamberlain then marshalled the company in due order and conducted them to the Jasper gallery for luncheon, Roosevelt taking in the empress and the kaiser Mrs. Roosevelt.

In the long chamber, hung with old masters, with a beautiful view through the French windows of the park, six tables were laid for the company, which numbered about fifty. The two chief tables were in the middle. At one sat the kaiser with the crown princess on his right and Mrs. Roosevelt on his left. On Mrs. Roosevelt's left Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the imperial chancellor. The others at this table were General Von Plessen, Count Zul Eulenberg, the American naval attaché, Ambassador Hill, Kermitt Roosevelt and General Von Lowenstein. At the second chief table sat the empress with the crown prince on her right, and Roosevelt on her left. On Roosevelt's left was the kaiser's young daughter, Princess Victoria Louise. The others at this table were the American military attaché, Ethel Roosevelt, Countess Keller, Prince Solms-Baruth, and Mrs. Hill.

After luncheon, which was informal, no speeches being made, the company went back to the shell room and stood in groups. Now it was that the real meeting of the kaiser and Roosevelt came off. The kaiser drew Roosevelt aside from the others and for thirty or forty minutes they stood conversing, on what none may know, but Roosevelt was much handicapped by extreme hoarseness and a hard cough. Before the conversation ended all the guests except the Roosevelts left to take the 3 o'clock train for Berlin. The kaiser, then, with an equerry, took the Roosevelts in automobiles to see San Souci palace, a mile away. The express remained at Potsdam.

A special train was ready at the station, but the Roosevelts came direct to the embassy from Potsdam in automobiles. Here Roosevelt found Commander Robert E. Peary, with whom he had a short talk. He then went to his room, where a couple of throat specialists visited him. They report that Roosevelt is suffering from laryngitis, induced by bronchitis, a common experience of people coming north after being in a tropical climate. They say there is no danger. Roosevelt has only to be careful, to get well again in five or six days. The embassy dinner last night was a case of Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark. Roosevelt dining in his own room, as he is anxious to save his voice for his university lecture.

## SECOND PRIMARY

May Be Necessary to Decide Interesting Contest in Florida.

Jacksonville, Fla., May 11.—Meager returns from the state Democratic primary indicate that the race for United States senator is very close and that a second primary will be necessary to decide. Senator Taliáferro, who is seeking renomination, is opposed by ex-Governor N. B. Broward and Claude L. Engle. The returns show that Taliáferro is leading, but he will not have a majority over Broward and Engle, and under Florida law a second primary will be necessary. Broward is running Taliáferro a close race and the second contest will be between these two.

## HEED THE WARNING.

Many Seymour People Have Done So.

When the kidneys are sick they give unmistakable warnings that should not be ignored. By examining the urine and treating the kidneys upon first sign of disorder, many days of suffering may be saved. Sick kidneys expel a dark, ill-smelling urine, full of "brickdust" sediment, and painful in passage. Sluggish kidneys cause a dull pain in the small of the back, headaches, dizzy spells, tired languid feelings and frequent rheumatic twinges.

Doan's Kidney Pills are for the kidneys only; they cure sick kidneys, and rid the blood of uric poison. If you suffer from any of the above symptoms you can get no better remedy. Seymour people recommend Doan's Kidney Pills.

Mrs. George Cozine, 24 Mill street, Seymour, Ind., says: "My back is a great deal better since I used Doan's Kidney Pills and the pain across my kidneys has disappeared entirely. My kidneys have also become normal and the other symptoms of kidney complaint have disappeared. I consider it no more than my duty to advise other persons afflicted with kidney complaint to give Doan's Kidney Pills a trial."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N.Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

## Commissioners Go Elsewhere.

Deputy Fish and Game Commissioners F. M. Ehlers and Jacob Sottong, who have been working in this county for several days and have made a few arrests, left this morning over the B. &amp; O. S.W. to work at some point west of here. It might be advisable for persons violating the fish laws on White river, west of here, to at least be good for a few days or they may have some trouble on their hands, as a few did here.

## Saves an Iowa Man's Life.

The very grave seemed to yawn before Robert Madison, of West Burlington, Iowa, when, after seven weeks in the hospital, four of the best physicians gave him up. Then was shown the marvelous curative power of Electric Biters. For, after eight months of frightful suffering from liver trouble and yellow jaundice, getting no help from other remedies or doctors, five bottles of this matchless medicine completely cured him. Its positively guaranteed for Stomach, Liver or Kidney troubles and never disappoints. Only 50¢, at Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

## ADVERTISED LETTERS.

The following is a list of letters remaining at the postoffice at Seymour, and if not called for within 14 days will be sent to the dead letter office:

## Ladies

Miss Cora Cole,  
Mrs. William Kuhlman.  
Gertrude Sutton.

## Men

Mr. Geo. L. Clark.  
Mr. Logan Largent.  
Mr. C. Rex Mehr.  
C. C. Strang.  
Charley Tomson.

May 9, 1910.

EDWARD A. REMY, P. M.

## Not Sorry for Blunder.

"If my friends hadn't blundered in thinking I was a doomed victim of consumption, I might not be alive now," writes D. T. Sanders, of Harrodsburg, Ky., "but for years they saw every attempt to cure a lung-racking cough fail. At last I tried Dr. King's New Discovery. The effect was wonderful. It soon stopped the cough and I am now in better health than I have had for years. This wonderful life-saver is an unrivaled remedy for coughs, colds, lagrippe, asthma, croup, hemorrhages, whooping or weak lungs. 50¢ and \$1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co."

## Invited to Attend Meeting.

Dr. L. B. Hill, of this city, has received an invitation to attend a special meeting of the Indianapolis Medical Society, Tuesday, May 32. Addresses will be given by Judge James A. Collins, of Indianapolis; F. W. Terflinger, of Logansport, and George F. Edenhardt and C. E. Cottingham.

## Will Promote Beauty.

Women desiring beauty get wonderful help from Bucklin's Arnica Salve. It banishes pimples, skin eruptions, sores and boils. It makes the skin soft and velvety. It glorifies the face. Cures sore eyes cold, sores, cracked lips, chapped hands. Best for burns, scalds, fever sores, cuts, bruises and piles. 25¢, at Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

## Shall Women Vote?

If they did, millions would vote Dr. King's New Life Pills the true remedy for women. For banishing dull, fagged feelings, backache or headache, constipation, dispelling colds, imparting appetite and toning up the system, they're unequalled. Easy, safe, sure. 25¢, at Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

## UNCLE JOE HAD CAUSE TO GRIN

Republicans In House Finally Get Together.

## THEY VOTED EVEN AS ONE MAN

Not Only That, but Even Ten Democrats Deserter the Minority When It Came to the Final Vote on the Administration's Railroad Bill—And Can You Wonder That Uncle Joe Gave a Grin of Satisfaction?

Washington, May 11.—Uniting for the first time this session, Republicans of the house passed the administration railroad bill. The measure went through by a vote of 200 to 126. Not a Republican strayed from the fold—a circumstance that brought a grin of satisfaction to the rugged countenance of Uncle Joe Cannon.

Ten Democrats deserted the minority at the critical moment. While the bill which has thus ended its stormy career in the house contains some provisions that are objectionable to President Taft, administration leaders are elated over the fact that the measure is on its way to the senate. It is one step nearer the statute books.

The indications are that the administration measure pending in the senate will be passed by that body the last week in May. It will then go to a conference committee representing the two houses. There are provisions in the house bill that will not be accepted by the senate. Among the more objectionable is one authorizing the Interstate commerce commission to make a physical valuation of railroad property. This proposition was rejected by the Republican national convention of 1908 by a vote of ten to one. Another section of the house bill that will meet opposition in the senate is that declaring telegraph and telephone companies to be common carriers. Senate Republicans and the house leaders agree that if telephone and telegraph companies are brought under the Interstate commerce law they should be dealt with in a separate bill.

## The Martin Resolutions Pass.

Three resolutions introduced by Representative Martin of Colorado relating directly or indirectly to the acquisition by the sugar trust of friar lands in the Philippines were passed by the house. One of the resolutions directs the attorney general to forward to the house copies of his opinion under which the sugar trust was enabled to purchase a large tract of friar lands. A second resolution requests the secretary of war to furnish a list of names of those persons or corporations who have acquired lands in the Philippines. The third resolution calls for other pertinent information.

The resolutions passed are three of a series that Mr. Martin had offered in an effort to show that the sugar trust got title to lands in the Philippines without authority or law and that Henry W. Taft of New York, acting as counsel for the sugar trust, had something to do with the transaction.